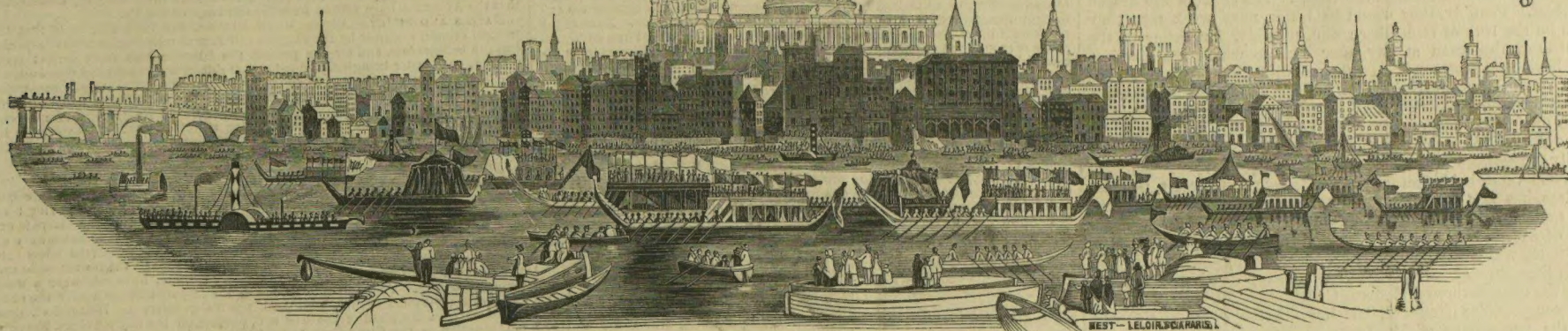


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY.

It has been definitively fixed that the election for the Presidency of the French Republic shall take place on the 10th of December next. The determination of the Assembly to this effect was unexpected. It was voted, in fact, by a majority pledged to a contrary decision. The debate which preceded it was, in all respects, the most remarkable as well as the most momentous that has occurred since the Revolution. At a preliminary meeting of the Moderate party—that great majority in the Assembly who have accepted the Republic as an unwelcome fact—it was resolved to oppose the proposition of General Cavaignac for an immediate election, on the ground that, until the Organic Laws had all been voted, the mission of the Assembly would not be fulfilled; and that a President elected before the passing of those laws might, if it so pleased him, dismiss the Assembly, and delegate the task of completing the Constitution to some other legislative body, whose views might chance to be more in accordance with his own, whatever the latter might be. It was so obviously logical that the President should not be elected until his responsibility and that of his Ministers had been defined, that at all the clubs of the Moderate party, including the great club of the Rue de Poitiers, and those also of the Institute and the Palais National, it was agreed, by large majorities, that the postponement of the Presidential election was necessary to the safety of the country. M. Molé, who had not previously spoken in the Assembly, and whose appearance in the tribune excited all the interest and attention due to his venerable age, his high character, and his great experience as a servant of France under many forms of Government, gave expression to these sentiments. He complimented the Government of General Cavaignac upon its services to the nation, and urged upon it the duty of remaining in power until the election of so great a functionary as the President could be made with constitutional formality. He pointed out the risk, that the power of an immediately-elected Pre-

sident might clash with that of an assembly called together for a certain previously defined and appointed work, and existing *de jure* until that work should be completed. He predicted, from such a condition of affairs, a prolongation, rather than a cessation, of that provisional state of government which it was the interest of the country and the desire of all parties to bring to a close.

The predetermination of the majority supported the orator. He spoke to a willing and favourable audience: there was no one to refute his arguments. Had the vote been taken immediately on his disappearance from the tribune, there can be no doubt that the course which he recommended would have been adopted by acclamation. But General Cavaignac addressed the Assembly in reply; and that body, ductile as clay, was moulded forthwith into a new shape. It was yielding to reason, when it was turned from its purpose by an impulse. The convictions of the majority were with Count Molé; but General Cavaignac struck a stronger chord—he appealed not to their reason, but to their fears. He told them, “with the authority of a man who, owing to the position given to him by the Assembly, had power to judge of high things, that there would be immense danger in adjourning the election of President; and that to delay the nomination beyond what was strictly necessary would, in his opinion, be to compromise greatly the safety of the Republic.” He condescended to no particulars. His eloquence was spontaneous, simple, and effective, and it carried all before it. The logic of M. Thiers in the clubs on the previous night, and of Count Molé in the tribune but a minute previously—to which the understanding of more than one-half of the Assembly had assented—was forgotten. The announcement of a nameless and a secret danger, which General Cavaignac knew, but which he could not divulge, sufficed to change the determination of the Assembly, and to mould, in all probability, the fate of France. The project for the election of the President on the 10th of December was carried by a majority of 587 votes against 232, before any one recovered

presence of mind sufficient to grapple with the vague and shadowy peril that had been exorcised before the eyes of their imaginations by the potent wand of the Algerine General.

After it had come to this determination the Assembly separated, as surprised, no doubt, at its own act, as the public out of doors were when the announcement of this sudden change of policy was communicated to them. Speculation immediately became rife as to the precise nature of the danger which General Cavaignac had affirmed. A rising of the Red Republicans? The middle classes and the bayonets of Cavaignac's own soldiers had suppressed one such insurrection, and could even more easily suppress a second. A Bonapartist Revolution? If such a result were imminent from a delay in the election of President, a precipitation of the day was still more likely to serve the purposes of the shallow pretender who is now the most popular man in France. A Legitimate rising? No one dreamed of such a result. An Orleanist demonstration? That was still more ridiculous. Every supposition was abandoned as soon as it was formed; but every one felt that a step had been taken of the utmost importance, either for good or evil, in the future destinies of the French Republic.

M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte formally announced himself as a candidate in an early period of the same sitting. He evidently feels the Imperial diadem on his brows already. He has fitted on the purple in privacy, and admires himself in the flowing robes of Napoleon II. His speech was more like that of a man born to empire, than that of a candidate for an elective office to be both gained and retained by his talents and good behaviour. “France,” he said, “regarded the name he bore as having a power to reproduce a consolidation of society now almost shaken to its foundation. I know,” he continued, “that my enemies have beset my way with dangers and ambushes. I will not fall. I shall move in the course that I have traced for myself, without disturbing my peace, without irritating my passions. Nothing shall deprive me



VISIT OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS TO THE FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of my ease. Nothing shall make me forgetful of my duty. I declare to those who wish to organise against me a system of provocation and offence, that for the future I will not answer any summons to account. I will not regard any attacks from those who would have me speak when it is my pleasure to be silent. Strong in my own heart, I shall ever remain unshaken against force, and impervious to calumny." In this language the would-be Emperor displays himself. He has cultivated Royal words; he has assumed Imperial airs; he has already transformed the Presidency conferred by the people into the more permanent dignity which he thinks the appanage of his name;—and Napoleon the Little, sits on the throne of Napoleon the Great. His chances are indeed of the best. Possibly, they would be better next week than they will be on the 10th of December; and, possibly, far better on the 10th of December than at any later date to which the election might have been postponed. In the meantime, however, he stands highest; and General Cavaignac, if he be not himself a Bonapartist (which we cannot imagine), may shortly have occasion to regret that his own fears were of more weight with the Assembly than the safe counsels of M. Molé, and the cool judgment of the Moderate majority.

It is one remarkable feature of this Presidential contest, that no candidate has any chance except a military man. M. Thiers, whose ambition might have aspired to this high office—whose prospects of success would have been far from inconsiderable, and whose name was freely mentioned as a candidate—has resolved to bide his time, to seek no suffrages, and to support with all his influence the candidature of General Cavaignac. M. de Lamartine would accept office if elected, but has not the slightest chance; while the pretensions of M. Ledru-Rollin and the Communist leaders, great as may be the popularity of their names in the dense *fauzbourgs* of the metropolis, are not of a kind to recommend them to the great bulk of the industrial population and *bourgeoisie* of France. They are but stars of the seventh magnitude, compared with the military heroes whose glories fill the eyes and the mouths of the French people. M. Louis Napoleon, it is true, can boast no military achievements of his own. He shines with reflected light; but his lustre, such as it is, is all military. General Cavaignac has made himself what he is by his own military prowess; and between these two the real contest will take place. General Changarnier, another Algerian chief, stands third on the list of candidates; while Marshal Bugeaud, the hero of a hundred *razzias*, and the very incarnation of military ferocity, stands fourth. These are the men whom the French people delight to honour. The possession of a sword and the power of using it seem to pre-suppose the possession of an intellect fitted for the task of Government. Perhaps the French have judged themselves rightly in this respect; but it is melancholy to reflect, that so great, so civilised, so polished, so intelligent a nation, should not have attained more real wisdom; and that they invite a tyrant, when their necessity is a statesman.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

THE scene upon the preceding page is an impressive memorial of the most afflictive episode of the French Revolution of June last. One of the first appearances in public of M. Sibour, after his recent installation as Archbishop of Paris, was on his visit to the very spot in the Faubourg St. Antoine whereon fell his predecessor, while exhorting the frantic people to peace, and where he breathed with pious resignation, "It is my duty to offer up my life."

The appearance of the new Archbishop upon this memorable spot drew around him a crowd of people, who implored his blessing, and some fell upon their knees at his feet.

The scene, as our Artist has portrayed it, is full of melancholy sympathy—occurring in the streets of a city even yet retaining the traces of civil strife and sieges.

It forms an appropriate companion to the representation upon the front page of our Number for July 8.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

CHARTIST TRIAL.—George Bridge Mullins, the young medical student, who, after a trial which lasted three days, was found guilty, on Saturday last, of "feloniously compassing and intending to levy war against her Majesty, &c.," was sentenced on Monday to transportation for life.

On Thursday, the first day of Michaelmas Term, the Judges came down, according to usual custom, to fix the days on which the Sessions of the Central Criminal Court should be commenced during the ensuing Mayoralty. The Judges present were Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Colman, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Baron Rolfe, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Baron Platt, and Mr. Justice Williams.

The following were the days fixed by their Lordships:—1848, November 27, December 18; 1849, January 1, January 29, February 26, April 9, May 7, June 11, July 2, August 20, September 17, October 22. Their Lordships then adjourned.

POLICE.

MANSSION-HOUSE.

CIGARS OF HAY.—On Wednesday, J. Jones was charged with having offered to sell two dozen of what he called "real out-and-out Havana" cigars. The defendant, who was dressed like a sailor, was seen by a policeman in conversation with another person, whom he was endeavouring to induce to purchase something. Upon going closer to the pair, he found that the defendant was offering two dozen of cigars for 9d. to the other, and he interfered to prevent the sale of contraband goods. The stranger then walked away, and the defendant complained bitterly that the policeman would not allow him to get 9d. out of the flat, whereupon it was considered advisable to refer the whole business to the Lord Mayor. Here the officer produced the cigars, which were very ingeniously twisted together, and consisted of nothing but dried cabbage leaves stuffed with hay. When a little of the outside was removed from one of them the hay burst forth like the elastic hairs of a new shaving-brush.—The Lord Mayor: Well, Mr. Jones, you have subjected yourself to a penalty of £100.—Defendant: Not as I know, please your Lordship. I'm blest if I didn't manufacture them all myself, and I'll swear they haven't a morsel of backy in 'em. (A laugh.)—The Lord Mayor: That excuse won't avail you. I can very well believe that there is no tobacco in these things; but there happens to be a clause in the act which says, "If any person offer for sale any goods under pretence that they are prohibited, or have been unshipped and run on shore without payment of duties, all such goods (although not liable to any duties, nor prohibited) shall be forfeited, and the person offering the same for sale shall forfeit treble the value of the goods, or the penalty of £100, at the election of the Commissioners of the Customs." The Lord Mayor said he should inflict the penalty of 5s. upon the defendant, for having exposed the humbug cigars for sale upon the footway.—The defendant preferred the alternative of a prison, and was accordingly committed for seven days.

LAMBETH.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AND ARSON.—On Saturday last, S. S. Mickleburgh was charged on suspicion with having wilfully set fire to the premises of Mr. W. H. Fleming, brewer of Camberwell-green (an account of the burning of whose premises will be found in another column), and also with embezzling upwards of £100. The prisoner had been in the service of Mr. W. H. Fleming as confidential clerk, for eight or nine years, and had been discharged about a month. Since his discharge some irregularities had been discovered in the accounts, which led to their investigation, and it was found that upwards of £100, received by the prisoner, had not been properly accounted for. The Messrs. Fleming sent for the prisoner on Friday morning, and he admitted that some of the entries were irregular, but declared that the whole of the monies received by him had been regularly paid in. The Messrs. Fleming told him they did not wish to take him by surprise, but should allow him to remain at large, and bring a solicitor or friend with him on the following (Saturday) morning, to go through a regular examination of the accounts, with the view of ascertaining the exact amount of the deficiency. This arrangement having been decided on, the books were placed in an iron safe in the counting-house, and locked up in the prisoner's presence. On the same night, or rather at ten o'clock, a fire originated in the counting-house, where the books were placed, which led to the total destruction of the whole of Mr. Fleming's premises, and the consumption of property amounting to over £3000, and also to the burning of two valuable horses. The suspicion entertained towards the prisoner arose from the fact of his having been found on the premises shortly after the breaking out of the fire, the fire itself having occurred at the very place where the books were deposited, and the benefit that he might derive from the destruction of the books containing the false entries, and by which alone his guilt could be established. The books, however, have escaped destruction. Mr. H. Dance, who succeeded the prisoner in his situation, said that between nine and ten o'clock he went round the premises, and found everything perfectly safe.—Mr. Green, landlord of the Tiger, on Camberwell-green, said that the prisoner and another person came to his house about five minutes before twelve, and remained at his house until the cry of fire was raised.—Mr. Norton remanded the prisoner for a week, accepting bail for his attendance.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The discussions about forms of Government, constitutions, diplomatic relations with foreign states, peace, war, and the various other subjects which have engaged the French National Assembly of late, have been interrupted this week by a little episode on "money matters" in the Assembly, which has left an impression on the public mind that is by no means satisfactory. The debate on the Budget occupied Monday and Tuesday (Wednesday being the feast of All Saints, there was no sitting), and it has created serious apprehensions as to the probability of the French Republic passing through the approaching year without a national bankruptcy. The general opinion in Paris was that it would be difficult to avoid such a catastrophe unless a considerable reduction in the standing army were effected. But that is a measure few would venture to adopt. The danger of augmenting, by a hundred thousand men trained to arms, the already too numerous unemployed operatives throughout the country, is obvious. None of the speakers in the National Assembly ventured to suggest a real remedy. All spoke of economy, but nobody told the Assembly how that economy was to be accomplished.

The deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditure of the present year was set down at 350,000,000. (£14,000,000), and the deficiency for the year 1849 was estimated at 450,000,000. (£18,000,000). To provide for this large amount there is no available fund but 177,000,000. of the loan contracted in the month of July last, 54,000,000. borrowed from the shareholders in the Paris and Lyons Railroad Company, and 200,000,000. borrowed from the Bank. These three sums, amounting to 421,000,000. (£16,800,000) is all that is forthcoming to provide for a deficiency of 800,000,000. (£32,000,000), with the exception of a few million francs to be received from the railroad companies. The chief interest of the debate, which had been adjourned to Thursday, for which day, also, the revision of the constitution had been fixed, turned upon the question of whether the Government can meet the expenses of 1849 without having recourse to a new loan, as asserted by M. Trouvé-Chauvel and M. Goudchaux (the present and late Ministers of Finance), or if there will be an enormous deficiency, as asserted by M. Binneau and M. Fould.

The *Journal des Débats*, which is one of the most able and fairest expounders of such subjects, after a minute examination of the statements on both sides, comes to the conclusion that the advocates of equilibrium are in the wrong. "We must reckon," says the *Débats*, "on this enormous deficiency (350 millions), to which must be added the deficit of 90 millions in the expenditure of the previous year. This is the truth, and it would be childish to dissimulate the fact: it is grave, but we can look it in the face without alarm. The floating debt has been brought, by the consolidations effected in July, to proportions which will allow it, it is to be hoped, to bear a portion of the new deficits. And, besides, there remains the final resource of new consolidations and new loans. We will thus succeed in passing the crisis; but God knows how much it will have cost us, or how long we must suffer for it."

The National Assembly having on Thursday se'nnight, as noticed in our Postscript, decided by a majority of 587 to 232 in favour of the proposition fixing the Presidential election for the 10th of December next, was occupied on Friday and Saturday with the discussion of the remaining articles of the project of decree. On Friday it was decided that the election should take place in the chief place of each canton, giving a power, however, to the prefects to have subordinate polling-places where it might seem necessary. The votes to be written or printed on white paper. Several amendments to the project of the committee were proposed and successively rejected. On Saturday, after some discussion, an amendment was adopted, which conferred upon the President the executive power, but reserved to the Assembly the power of making and promulgating laws.

The Committee of the National Assembly on the Constitution on Saturday revised each article of the Constitution according to the observations made in the National Assembly during the discussion, so as to remove all the defects of the original draft. The revision of the amended draft by the Assembly, it was expected, would be finished, in the course of the week, and the Constitution was then to be promulgated immediately by its insertion in the *Moniteur*.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes the following letter, addressed to it by M. de Lamartine, dated St. Point (near Maçon), the 26th ult.:

SIR,—I read in the *Débats* an article borrowed from the *Courrier de la Gironde*, and beg permission to rectify it. I made the following answer to a correspondent at Bourdeaux:—"I do not put myself forward as a candidate for the Presidency. I pray to God and my friends to keep from me a burden so much beyond my strength. But, if the country should think proper to appoint me to this magistracy, I do not think I have any more right to refuse it than I thought myself warranted, on February 24, to refuse the designation of the people, and leave Paris without a Government. I do not believe that I am, in any degree, threatened with such a danger, and I only rectify the *Courrier de la Gironde* in order to avoid all misunderstanding. To solicit the Presidency would be ridiculous; to desire it would be rash; to refuse it would be wanting to the Republic and the country. I am devoid of this ambition, but incapable of such an act of cowardice."—LAMARTINE.

The number of French vessels which entered the harbours of France during the last nine months was 4897, measuring 596,806 tons; or, 825 vessels and 66,193 tons less than in the corresponding period of 1847. The number of foreign vessels which entered those harbours during the same period was 5359, measuring 739,807 tons; or, 5201 vessels and 695,321 tons less than in 1847. The export trade employed, during the same interval, 4341 French vessels, measuring 497,626 tons, or 555 vessels and 35,088 tons less than in 1847; and 4555 foreign vessels, measuring 500,555 tons, being a diminution of 1269 vessels and 142,529 tons.

The Municipal Council of Paris has removed the additional duty, imposed by the Executive Government in existence four months since, on chestnuts, almonds, figs, dates, olives, fruit pies, preserved fruits, oranges, and lemons.

A sixth convoy of 800 colonists left Paris for Algeria on Sunday. The old grudge existing between the Garde Mobile and the operatives of the *fauzbourgs* of Paris, came to blows on Tuesday night at the Barrière Poissonnière. To prevent such a collision, the Garde Mobile quartered in that neighbourhood had been ordered not to quit their barracks; but sixty of them, in disobedience of orders, proceeded to the barrier and drew their swords against the people, who, in their own defence, fired pistol shots. The parties were finally separated after some of them were wounded.

A popular banquet at 15. 50c. a head, at which M. Pierre Leroux presided, took place at Batignolles-Monceaux, under the walls of Paris, on Tuesday afternoon. It was attended by at least 1000 operatives, the greater number of whom reside in the neighbouring villages. Several of the National Representatives had been invited, but only two, MM. Pierre Leroux and Grappo, attended. Count d'Alton Shee, in proposing the first toast, "To the extinction of bad customs," declaimed against hereditary nobility as the worst of all customs. The next toasts were—"The Moral Education of the People," "The Right of Labour," "The Organisation of Labour," "France democratic and social," "Universal association, and the prompt abolition of wages," "Raspail, the victim of dungeons and the martyr of liberty." The assemblage separated without the slightest confusion or disturbance.

The Committee of the National Assembly examined, on Tuesday, a proposition signed by forty representatives, who demanded that the sentence of transportation against the insurgents of June should not be carried into effect. Two members only defended the measure, which was rejected.

The members of the Club of Representatives of the Palais National have adopted General Cavaignac as their candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

The friends of General Cavaignac were determined to make a last attempt to exclude Prince Louis Napoleon from the Presidency. M. Sauteyra was to present an amendment to the Constitution, requiring a residence of five years in France, or on the French territory; from the candidates to that dignity.

Some collisions again took place on Wednesday evening on different points of Paris between the Gardes Mobiles, the soldiers of the line, and the workmen.

BELGIUM.

On Monday morning, at a little past 11, the *convoy d'honneur* left the Brussels station (south) to inaugurate the line of railway between Jurbié, Ath, and Tournay. More than 500 persons were seated in this official train, amongst whom were M. Rollin, Minister of Public Works, and the head of the Administration; Messrs. Masul, Director, &c. There were likewise a number of ladies.

The saving of time which must result from this new line will be about 78 minutes in the journey from Lille to Brussels. Travellers coming from Lille will arrive now at the Station du Midi.

The opening of the section between Charleroi and Walcourt is announced for the first fortnight in November.

A notice from the Minister of Foreign Affairs states that after the 12th instant the mail steamers will leave Ostend every night, between the hours of half-past 10 p.m. and 3 a.m., so that letters can arrive at Dover at half-past 10 o'clock in the morning after their departure from Brussels.

Dr. Lavacherie, of Liege, whose services to science are well known, died a few days ago, from the effect of an abscess caused by the extraction of a tooth.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 26th ult. mention that M. Lesseps had presented to the Queen letters from General Gavaignac appointing him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Madrid. A serious Progressive movement commenced on the 23rd in Upper Aragon, at Borja, situate about 20 miles from Saragossa, close to the frontier of Navarre. The outbreak had ramifications throughout Upper Aragon, and would, it was considered, be quickly followed by similar ones at other points, and the entry into Aragon from France of a numerous and well-armed band of Progressive refugees, headed by Brigadier Ugarte, late Political Chief of Huesca under Espartero.

ITALIAN STATES.

Piedmont and Lombardy.—Brussels has been chosen by the mediating powers, and accepted by Austria and Sardinia, for the meeting of the approaching Congress on the affairs of Italy.

The Legislative Assembly at Turin has rejected, by a majority of 122 to 13, the amendment moved by M. Brofferio, to the effect of deciding the question of peace or war without waiting the issue of the mediation. The discussion afterwards opened on the following resolution:—"Considering the declarations made by the Ministry, from which it appears that it will subscribe to no peace that would not insure the honour of the state and the independence of Italy; that it will not allow the effects of the mediation to extend over too long a period, to the detriment of the state and the Italian cause; that, on the refusal of the propositions offered to Austria, the Ministry will adopt with frankness and energy the most opportune measures to carry on the war; the Chamber passes to the order of the day." This proposition having been put to the vote, was adopted by a majority of 77 to 55.

The Minister of Public Instruction announced to the Sardinian Senate, on the 21st ult., that the Tuscan Government had adhered to the Italian League.

By a recent decree, King Charles Albert abolished the tax which Jews were subjected to on entering the University.

On the 22nd, the Chambers of Turin voted the immediate levy of 13,000 men.

This week, again, we have rumours, which have reached us through the French papers, that simultaneous insurrections against the Austrians had broken out in several towns of Lombardy. The news requires confirmation.

ROME.—The Circolo Romano, the principal political club of Rome, desirous of contributing as much as possible to the furtherance of the Italian cause, convoked, on the evening of the 7th ult., all the journalists of the capital, and expressed to them a desire to see them for the present abstain from the discussion of all questions of minor importance, such as municipal matters, territorial divisions, &c., and unite in examining solely the means of restoring independence to Italy. This recommendation was generally agreed to, and the meeting separated.

The *Bologna Gazette* of the 19th ult. quotes letters from Ferrara, announcing that the Austrians have retired from the left bank of the Po.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Advices dated Messina, the 23rd ult., state that the neutral ground assigned by the English and French naval officers was respected by both belligerents, and for the present the island enjoys most perfect tranquillity, good order being maintained at one side by the Provisional Government, and in the vicinity of Messina by the Neapolitan troops. The state of suspended hostilities was considered to be very favourable to the Sicilians, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Neapolitan army complained of its prolongation beyond all reasonable time. The British and native merchants suffered extremely by that state of things, as the present was generally the busy season, and the usual quantity of produce was not brought to market.

AUSTRIA.

In the course of the week rumours from various quarters reached town, of Vienna having been bombarded by Prince Windischgrätz, and order having been restored there much after the fashion in which he had reduced the Slavonic excitement in Prague last summer—by shot and shell; but those accounts have all turned out to be an error. Up to the afternoon of the 27th ult. (the latest date of our advices) there had been no bombardment, though the townspeople and the troops had had some sharp skirmishes. Matters, however, wear a most menacing aspect. Vienna is surrounded by the Imperial troops under the chief command of Windischgrätz, who took up his quarters in Hetzendorf, near Floridsdorf, on the night of the 21st ult., having, on the day previous, issued a proclamation to the Viennese (which was received by the Diet on the 23rd) declaring Vienna in a "state of siege," and threatening martial law against all who disobeyed his orders. On the 23rd, the Prince addressed to the besieged the following terms:—

In pursuance of the state of blockade and martial law for the city of Vienna, the suburbs, and the immediate environs, announced in my first proclamation of the 30th of this month, the following conditions are subjoined by me:—1. The city of Vienna, its suburbs and immediate environs, have forty-eight hours after the receipt of this proclamation to declare their submission, and either by legions or companies to deliver up their arms at a given place to an appointed committee, including those arms which are private property, to disarm all individuals who are not in the ranks of the National Guards. 2. All armed bodies, and the Students' Legions, are dissolved, the Aulic colleges, the leaders of the Academic Legion and twelve students to be given up as hostages. 3. Several individuals, yet to be named by me, are to be given up. 4. During the duration of the state of blockade, all journals and newspapers are suspended, with the exception of the *Wiener Zeitung*, which is to confine itself solely to official communications. 5. All foreigners in the capital are to be reported, with legal documents as to the cause of their residence. Those who have no papers are immediately to leave the city. 6. All clubs are suspended, and closed during the state of blockade. 7. Every person who resists the above measures or is proved guilty of disturbance or participation in the traitorous attempts of others, or who shall be seized with weapons in his hands, is subject to martial law. For the fulfilment of these conditions, the term of forty-eight hours is granted after the publication of this proclamation. In the contrary case, I shall be forced to adopt the most energetic measures, and to compel the city to obedience.—Head-quarters, Hetzendorf, Oct. 23, 1848, PRINCE WINDISCHGRÄTZ, Field-Marshal.

The Diet immediately adopted a resolution to the following effect, which was sent to the Prince and to Wessenberg, and posted all over Vienna:—

Considering that the re-establishment of order appertains solely to the legally constituted authorities, and that the army cannot interfere except at their requisition; considering that the Emperor's proclamation of the 19th again guarantees the maintenance of all the liberties acquired, and more particularly the free deliberation of the Diet; therefore the Diet declares as illegal all the measures by which Field-Marshal Prince Windischgrätz threatens the state of siege and martial law. The Minister Wessenberg and Prince Windischgrätz shall be immediately informed of this resolution by express.

In reply to the Protest of the Diet, Prince Windischgrätz stated:—

My full powers do not extend to a negotiation with the Diet, which I recognise only as a constitutional assembly. The Minister Kruss shall be considered a prisoner. The only legal authority which I recognise in Vienna is the Communal Council, and this is subordinate to me. I give the Diet twenty-four hours to consider of this.

The Communal Council, to whom a thousand copies of the proclamation were sent by Windischgrätz, refused to circulate them; and the Commandant of the Vienna National Guard took immediate steps to put the city in a state of defence. It was said he could muster 80,000 men, but that estimate can scarcely be considered as other than exaggerated.

The army of Windischgrätz consists of 62 battalions, 60 squadrons, and 140 guns; the total force is about 100,000 men, and they are described as being well disciplined and determined to fight. They are composed of one battalion of Landwehr, two battalions Khevenhüller, one battalion Wochoer, two battalions Palombini, two battalions Latour, two battalions of chasseurs, one battalion Wellington, one battalion of grenadiers, one battalion Hohenegg, one regiment of artillery, and six divisions of cavalry, 15 squadrons of cavalry, and three battalions from Klagenfurt.

In the interval between the 23rd and the afternoon of the 27th ult., several attacks upon the Imperial troops had been made by the Viennese, and a great deal of fighting had been going on on the Breitensee and the *fauzbourg* of Lerchenfeld. In consequence of the continual repetition of the attacks, a portion of the Moravian *corps d'armée* had been impelled to advance, and had fallen upon the townspeople with a brisk fire of grape and canister at the Schmelzer churchyard, against which a battery was directed, and the churchyard taken by the fusiliers; but they subsequently abandoned it, in consequence of the exposed situation. On the Nussdorf side, the citizens had been completely thrown back; and all the neighbouring places, as well as Fünfhausen and Sechshausen, had been occupied.

Prince Windischgrätz had given the command that the firing should be everywhere suspended wherever it was not unavoidably called for by an attack from the city itself; nor had any shells been thrown into the city. The Ban (Jellachich) had occupied the Lusthaus in the Prater, and likewise the powder magazine; the main body of his troops had their position on the Danube, below the city. The water and gas conduits had been cut off from the city; the former had been taken on the Nussdorf side by a most energetic attack on the part of the citizens, but were soon retaken by the Imperial troops.

It was stated that six steamers with Hungarians had come down the Danube, but had turned back again, as the foremost of them had been received with a very brisk fire.

The deputations which up to the above date were continually proceeding from the capital to the army, show that there is a disposition to surrender, and that the only obstacle thereto lies in the impossibility of immediately executing the demand of Prince Windischgrätz respecting the disarming of the Proletariat and the remainder of the Academic Legion.

The terms which the popular party demand are stated to be as follows:—A general amnesty, nomination of a popular Ministry, and removal of the troops from the vicinity of Vienna. Upon these terms, it is added, the city will be given up, and the working classes, and even the Academic Legion, will submit to be disarmed.

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin to the 29th ult. state that the renewed resignation of M. Pfuel had been accepted, though not yet officially announced. The Count d'Ingenheim was named as his successor, and Baron de Bieden as the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The National Assembly was occupied with the discussion on the Constitution. At a meeting of the Democratic Congress at Berlin on the 27th ult., reports were presented on the progress of democracy in different parts of Germany. At Hanover, it was stated there is only one Republican club, and there are few in Hamburg, Bremen, Holstein, and the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. All the speakers distinctly declared that the object of the clubs was the establishment of the Republic, and some added the Red Republic, which excited great applause. A Deputy of Electoral Hesse said:—"Citizens! We shall have no repose until all the German Princes shall be driven from their thrones!" This drew forth tremendous shouts of approbation. The Congress has resolved to nominate a central committee for Republican propaganda in Germany, and other committees charged to report on matters affecting the Republican cause. The discussions of the Radical members of different Parliaments of Germany had commenced. A Congress of National Guards is to be held at Berlin towards the middle of the present month.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 17th ult. have been received, but they contain no political news of interest.

General Taylor appeared certain of obtaining the Presidency.

MEXICO.

At the capital of Mexico affairs still continued in a satisfactory condition, under the Presidency of Herrera. From the provinces, however, the intelligence is not so satisfactory. Paredes being again at the head of a body of troops numbering upwards of 600 men. He was said to be on his march towards Tabasco, from whence he was but a short distance.

INDIA.

RETREAT OF THE BRITISH FORCES FROM MOULTAN.

Advices in anticipation of the Overland Mail have been received this week; they are dated Calcutta, September 22; Madras, 25th; and Bombay, October 3. The intelligence thus received is not very satisfactory either as regards the operations of the siege of Moulton or the general state of the Punjab. At Moulton our forces have suffered a check, in consequence of the defection of the auxiliary Sikh troops. Just as the operations of General Whish's brigade had commenced in the most brilliant manner, Shere Singh, with a force of nearly 5000 men under his command, on the 14th of September, went over to the Dewan, evidently upon a pre-arranged plot—an event which compelled General Whish instantly to change his tactics, to raise the siege, and, having made a retrograde movement to unite his forces in an entrenched camp at some fifteen miles from the citadel, there to await in a more favourable position the junction of the reinforcements from Ferozepore and Seinde. Two engineer officers had since fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The operations before Moulton (previous to this disaster) are thus described

In the *Bombay Times*:—"On the 5th (of Sept.) it was intimated that twenty-four hours would be allowed for those to retire who wished to quit the town. On the 6th the mortar batteries began to fire. It was at first proposed to attempt the town by assault. The guns were first to clear the suburbs, then to advance within 600 yards of the walls. It was expected that in twenty-four hours a practicable breach would be effected. After the storming party had been told off, it was discovered that the suburbs were very strong and well defended; and regular approaches were next determined on. The trenches were begun to be opened on the 7th, and from this till the 9th a succession of severe skirmishes ensued, in which we were successful. On the morning of this day we were compelled to retire with severe loss from a strong post we had endeavoured to capture. Further skirmishing ensued, and on the morning of the 12th a strong party was directed to capture the stronghold before which we had formerly been foiled, and which ever since had been annoying us. We succeeded, but not without heavy loss. Up to this time five officers had been killed and 21 wounded, and nearly 200 men had been killed and wounded. A furious attack was made on Edwards' camp on the 13th; and on the 14th we carried a strong outwork, which enabled us to bring our guns within easy breaching distance. At this time all our plans were thrown into confusion by the desertion of the Durbar leader, Shere Singh, with 4000 Sikhs, and it then became plain that the attack could no longer be maintained with any hope of success."

Expresses were immediately sent off requesting reinforcements. An army of above 20,000 was ordered to be immediately formed at Ferozepore, to proceed either in whole or in part to Mooltan. Moolraj, by Shere Singh's defection, had augmented his adherents to about 20,000 men, with the probability of a further accession of nearly as many more. Chutter Singh, the rebel leader in the Hazareh, was marching with about 10,000 men to join the Durbar; and, although Gholab Singh had not more positively than heretofore gone over to the conspiracy, two of his regiments, with stores and baggage, had left to join the Hazareh Sikhs.

At Lahore the features of this frontier rebellion were not less pronounced, although happily, from our excellent measures of defence there, the circumstance

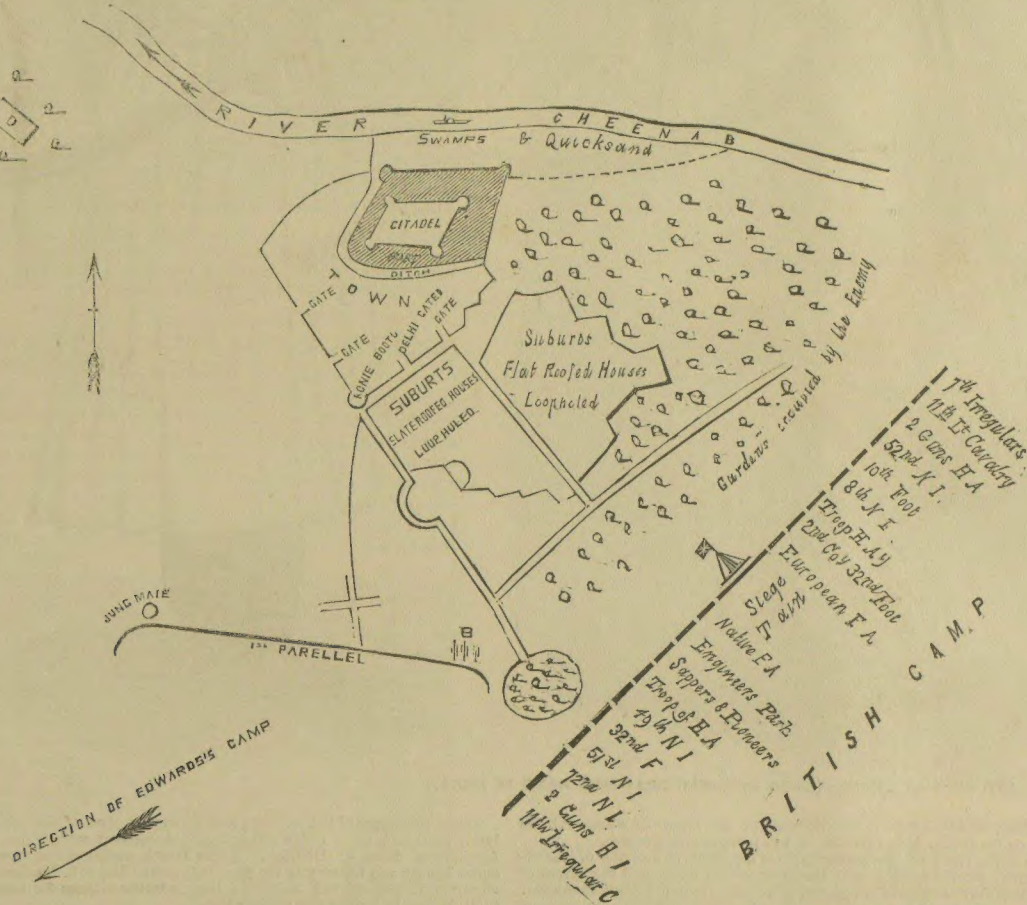
occasioned no ground for ultimate apprehension as to our hold upon the capital. Several other Sardars of the Durbar, however, had been found to be implicated; and, in consequence of this fact, the Resident, on receipt of the intelligence from Mooltan, at once secured under a guard the person of Dhuleep Singh, as a hostage, to influence those who wavered, as well as to frustrate attempts made by the Sikhs in arms to get possession of the Maharajah's person. The Resident had also, we are told, laid hands on the famous Koh-i-noor diamond, as a measure of similar precaution.

Troops were being poured into Scinde by sea from Bombay, to occupy the line of the middle Indus, and to march, should their services be required, upon the Punjab. The Bombay force, when united, would amount to about 10,000 men. Some of the Madras regiments would reinforce the Bombay stations, at the same time that a general advance was preparing from the Bengal frontier. From the latter direction, a well-apportioned force, amounting to about 20,000 men, were to march upon Mooltan, under General Gilbert. No troops could be spared from Lahore; but it was considered the cavalry regiments still left in Ferozepore would be quite sufficient to keep open the line of communication with the camp of General Whish; in other words, to frustrate any rising between him and the capital. Under these circumstances, the position of the British force in the field, strongly entrenched, with a park of artillery of seventy guns, and their flank on the river, at some fifteen miles from Mooltan, may be regarded as secure under any contingency.

The following officers had fallen in the siege operations during an attack on an outpost unrivalled for desperate gallantry in the annals of the army; namely, Colonel Pattonu, Major Montizambert, Quartermaster Taylor, Lieutenant Cubitt, and Ensign Lloyd.

The Governor-General was to leave Calcutta about the 9th inst., on his way to the north-west. The Countess of Dalhousie is said to "astonish the natives" of the Indian metropolis by driving her own phaeton and pair of Arabs on the Strand every evening.

We are enabled by the courtesy of a Correspondent, to illustrate the operations before Mooltan, with the accompanying plan:—



PLAN OF THE OPERATIONS BEFORE MOULTAN.

- A. Bastion from which Moolraj's largest gun plays on the trenches of the 1st parallel.
- B. Battery of three howitzers for silencing A.
- C. Garden taken on the 8th September, by the 8th and 72nd N.I.
- D. The Eedgah (place of worship) in which Anderson and Agnew were murdered in April.

N.B.—The river and camp are introduced to show the direction in which they lie. Their position is at a much greater distance. The former, it is believed, is three miles, the latter two miles and a half, from the fort.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday being the day to which the Parliament was prorogued, the Lords sat shortly after two o'clock, for the purpose of further proroguing it. The Lords Commissioners present were—the Lord Chancellor, Lord Langdale, and Lord Campbell. Upon their Lordships taking their seats on the woolsack.

The LORD CHANCELLOR commanded Mr. Pulman, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the Commons to attend at the bar to hear her Majesty's Commission for further proroguing Parliament read. Mr. Pulman accordingly proceeded to summon the House of Commons; and, in a few minutes, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Ley, the Deputy Assistant Clerk, and several officers of the House of Commons, appeared as representing the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland. The Clerk at the table then read the Royal Commission.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then said: By virtue of her Majesty's Commission, we do in her Majesty's name, and by virtue of her Commission to us directed, hereby further prorogue Parliament until Tuesday, the 19th of December next, and the said Parliament stands prorogued accordingly.

Their Lordships then withdrew.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE CINQUE PORTS.—On Tuesday, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, entered Dover in a carriage and pair, at a quarter-past 11 A.M., from Walmer Castle, to hold a special court of loadmanage, for appointing pilots. His Grace was received by the civil and military authorities, a guard of honour from the 50th regiment, and under a salute of nineteen guns from the grand redoubt. He looked remarkably well for a man in his eightieth year. The routine of this court is to examine candidates for the important and rather lucrative office of Cinque Ports pilots. On the present occasion eleven persons were passed, three were sent back, and several who were in attendance were not called. The Lord Warden at these courts is assisted by naval officers of undoubted competency, and the ordeal the aspirants go through is one of the most searching description. The vacancies in the fellowship of pilots are filled up as occasion requires. It is three years since a court of loadmanage was last held. The business having been concluded, his Grace left at half-past 2 o'clock, P.M., for London, under a similar salute to that fired on his entering this ancient town and port.

ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY.—On Monday, a meeting of the Society for providing additional Curates in populous Places was held at Manchester, when the Bishop of the new diocese presided, and a resolution was passed to the effect that the Society having made thirty-one grants to that diocese (including eight to Manchester alone), involving an annual expenditure of £2035 to meet £475 for the salaries of curates, and a further sum of £250 to meet £750 for endowment, had a strong and decided claim upon the sympathy and liberal support of the churchmen of that diocese.—The Rev. Mr. Durnford, rector of Middleton, urged greater exertion on the part of the Church laity to meet the wants of the public by supplying new churches, and suggested the payment of the additional clergymen out of the fees. He said their services for those fees were personal services, and ought to be paid as such. The Dissenters did it: it was the voluntary system; and they too, under proper ecclesiastical regulations, might do it. Let the clergy receive the money, and lay it at the feet of their Bishop, who should distribute it. Let the resources of the Church be faithfully distributed among those who labour in the vineyard. He thought many churchmen did not do what they ought: many of them paid nothing for their religion, not even their pews; they were provided for them in ages long past. He thought this was a state of things which ought not now, and never ought, indeed, to have existed.

Bristol a Free Port.—On Monday a most important special meeting of the corporation of this city was held, in order to carry into effect the Act of Parliament passed during the last session, by which the docks and harbour were transferred to and vested in the Mayor and Corporation, who were empowered to reduce the various dock dues, &c., the docks having been previously vested in a private company. A committee, consisting of the most eminent merchants, &c., in the town-council, to consider what reductions could be made, presented their report, which recommended that the tonnage rates upon first-class foreign shipping, which had hitherto been 3s. per ton, should be reduced to 1s.; that

the tonnage rates on second-class foreign shipping should also be reduced from 2s. to 1s. per ton; that the dues upon Irish shipping, which had been 1s., should be reduced to 6d. per ton; and that the tonnage on coasting vessels should be reduced from 6d. to 4d. per ton.

LIVERPOOL MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—On Wednesday, the municipal election in Liverpool was a very dull affair, and had reference only to a single local question, the rating of the docks for parochial purposes. So strong was the feeling in favour of rating the docks, that out of twenty-four candidates three only were anti-raters. In nine wards there was no contest; and in the seven contested wards there was no excitement, party feeling not having been provoked. Of the three anti-raters two were ousted; the other, Mr. Shand, is expected to share the same fate, as his return is to be scrutinised.

BIRMINGHAM MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Sixteen councillors retired by rotation this week; there were contests in only one or two wards. The new returns are twelve Liberals and four Conservatives; the political construction of the Corporation remains the same.

HARROW SCHOOL.—The authorities of the far-famed seat of learning at this place having received official intelligence of her Majesty the Queen Dowager's wish to visit the school on Tuesday, proper preparations were made. Her Majesty arrived about twenty minutes to three o'clock, and proceeded at once, with her numerous suite, to the Speech-room, where the scholars were assembled. Here her Majesty begged an extra week's holiday for the school at Christmas, which was of course granted. Her Majesty left for her residence, Stanmore Priory, amid the loyal and grateful cheers of upwards of 300 Harrovians.

SUPPLY OF WATER FROM THE NEW RED SANDSTONE.—We learn from the *Manchester Guardian*, that the Mayor of that town and several of the Council, on the invitation of the directors of the Manchester and Salford Water-works Company, proceeded last week to the works of the company at Gorton, to witness the success with which a shaft had been sunk into the new red sandstone. After inspecting the reservoir, they visited the chief object of attraction, the splendid new and powerful Cornish engine, which has just been put down by the company, and which was set to work to exhibit its great capabilities in pumping up a vast volume of the water obtained by sinking in the red sandstone to a depth of seventy yards. The water is stored by means of galleries from the main shaft.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—DIOCESAN TRAINING INSTITUTION.—A training school for the diocese of Worcester is about to be established at Sallitry, in that diocese, the contributions to which amount to about £5500, besides a guaranteed annual subscription for its maintenance when established, amounting to £370. The management is to be under the direction of a board of clergy and laity of the diocese, and the Bishop of Worcester is to have visitatorial power. The National Education Society has just voted a sum of £800 towards the object. The resolutions passed at the public meeting at which it was resolved to establish this training school have been approved by the Committee of Council on Education; and it is understood that no difference exists between the Committee of Council and the National Society as regards the principles which regulate the grants made by their Lordships.

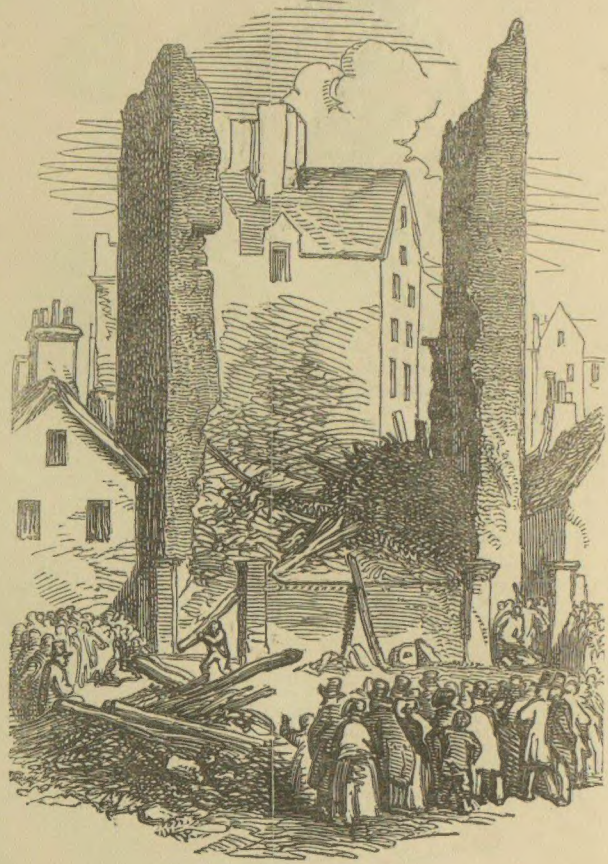
which serve as internal and subterranean reservoirs. The volume of water thus raised by this engine is estimated to be equal to about two millions of gallons per day, a quantity considerably exceeding the expectations of the company themselves.

CAUTION TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—On Saturday last, J. Smith, a mechanic, was travelling by the Manchester train, and on arriving at Pendleton, his arm, which was resting on the window of the carriage-door, with the elbow projecting about three inches over the outside, was caught by the doors (which had been negligently left open) of an empty train, standing on the side rails, and broken in two places; his hand and fingers were also severely lacerated by the plate glass. Smith has a wife and six children.

FLOODS.—In consequence of the recent heavy and continuous rains, the Thames and the Kennet overflowed their banks, and laid a considerable portion of the surrounding country under water. On Sunday and Monday morning the flood greatly increased, and extended for some miles along the Great Western Railway above and below Reading. The roads were in many instances rendered impassable. The rain had been pretty general throughout the country; the Avon, the Welland, the Ouker, the Leam, and the Soar having likewise overflowed their banks, and caused much inconvenience to the inhabitants of Newton, Clifton, Market Harborough, Daventry, Leicester, Coventry, and Leamington. The cuttings on the Coventry and Nuneaton Railway were laid a considerable depth under water, and the works were consequently stopped. There was but little loss of property.

FALL OF A SUGAR-HOUSE AT GLASGOW.

On Monday morning, the extensive sugar-house in Alston-street, Glasgow, occupied by Messrs. Wilson and Son, fell down, whereby a number of individuals have lost their lives. About half-past seven, the first indication of the catastrophe was given by the violent screams of some females in the neighbourhood, for all was apparent security until both sides of the building gave way with a tremendous crash. There were generally from thirty to forty hands



employed about the establishment, but there were not so many at work that morning. Upwards of twenty individuals, however, it is supposed, have been buried in the ruins. Hundreds were at once actively engaged in clearing out the ruins in search of those buried beneath, and seven persons were quickly rescued, but three of them were dead; the other four were removed to the infirmary. Workmen were engaged in clearing away the rubbish of the fallen store. By Tuesday night ten persons had been dug out, five of them alive and five of them dead; and it was ascertained beyond doubt that at least eight men were then still amongst the ruins.

On Wednesday morning the body of another man was found. Life had been long extinct, and the body was so much mutilated that none of those present could identify it. There were still seven bodies unaccounted for. The lower part of the building presents a mass of stone blocks, ponderous beams, iron pillars, planking, sugar-pans, and machinery, firmly jammed against each other, and almost as difficult to move as to pierce a granite quarry. There are still two dangerous-looking gables standing, and it may be some days before the place is finally cleared.

The Correspondent to whom our acknowledgments are due for the accompanying Sketch describes the scene of the ruins at midnight on Monday as very impressive, when the torches glared upon the men searching in silence amid the ruins for the bodies of the victims to this sad catastrophe.

INUNDATION AT WINDSOR.—The heavy rain which fell at the close of last week caused the Thames to overflow its banks, and all the low lands and roads, for some miles round Windsor Castle, were completely under water on Monday.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP IN A COAL-PIT.—Nearly thirty lives were sacrificed on Saturday last by an explosion at a pit on Cleator Moor, Cumberland, within three miles of Whitehaven, belonging to the Heralde Mining Company. The victims were nearly all Irish Roman Catholics, leaving behind them large families in a state of complete destitution. Only one man escaped alive. The bodies, twenty of which were brought up in rapid succession for two hours, were dreadfully scorched, particularly about the hands, legs, and face. It is conjectured that the occurrence originated in bad ventilation, or in some of the pitmen having removed the top of their safety-lamps to light their pipes, in a part of the mine where they considered themselves safe, when the door of one of the sidings being left open, a current of air was sent in and exploded.

THE "CANADA" STEAM-SHIP.—On Friday, about one o'clock, the last of the four large steam-ships which have been added to the Cunard line of transatlantic steamers, sailed from the Broomielaw, in presence of a considerable number of spectators. It is named the *Canada*, and is on the same magnificent scale as the *America*, *Europa*, and *Niagara*, previously described, and which are now plying between Liverpool and the American ports with a speed and regularity which have elicited the highest approbation. During the last eight days the *Canada* has been visited by great numbers of the *élite* of this city and neighbourhood, all of whom have expressed astonishment and admiration of the gigantic proportions of the machinery, and the completeness of the fittings-up and arrangements. We understand that Captain Judkins, whose skill, experience, and urbanity have rendered him a favourite on the line, has been appointed to the command of this splendid vessel. —*Glasgow Saturday Post*.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain McQuhae, of her Majesty's ship *Dedalus*, had the honour of dining with the First Lord of the Admiralty, on Monday evening, at his private residence, Eden Lodge, Kensington. A distinguished circle, including Rear-Admiral Dundas, senior Sea Lord, were invited to meet the gallant officer.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.—Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., Commander in-Chief of the Channel squadron, has received orders to proceed to sea on the 15th, in his flag-ship the *St. Vincent*, 120, Captain S. C. Dacres; with the *Prince Regent*, 92, Captain W. F. Martin; and *Powerful*, 84, Captain the Hon. R. S. Dundas, C.B.; the *Stromboli*, 6, steam-sloop, Commander Lord A. Beauclerk; the *Reynard*, 8, screw-schooner, Commander Guecroft; the *Rifleman*, 4, screw-schooner, Lieut. Commander Bailey; and the *Sharpshooter*, 4, screw-schooner, Lieut. Commander Crofton, to his old cruising-ground, 10 degrees S.W. of Cape Clear. The refittings of the above ships are to be expedited, and those vessels to whom wages are due are to be paid previous to sailing.

THE COAST DEFENCE BRIGADE.—The drilling of the Coast Guard at the great-gun exercise, at Devonport, closed this week for the year; and although it was commenced late this season, 2500 men, consisting of the Coast Guard from Harwich to Penzance, and the crews of 37 revenue cruisers, have been well trained, making an increase of 1500 on the number drilled last year. The expense attending the instruction of this number of men has not exceeded £1000. The general practice of those drilled was very good, and would have done credit to any one of her Majesty's ships after a three years' commission. It is gratifying to be enabled to state that throughout such extensive instruction, no accident, even of the most trivial kind, has occurred. The coast-force consists altogether of 6500 men, of whom 4000, on an emergency, could be collected in 48 hours, which, with the marines and the disposable men in the various Government ports, would insure ten sail of the line being at sea "on the shortest notice."

LAUNCH OF A MODEL GUN BRIG.

On Thursday week a beautiful Model Gun Brig, built for the Earl of Winchelsea, was launched into a newly-formed lake, of many acres in extent, in Eastwell Park, near Ashford, in Kent, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators. Among those present were Lord Winchelsea, Lord Maidstone, Sir Edward Dering, Rev. Montague Oxenden, E. R. Rice, Esq., M.P., — Hammond, Esq., and other distinguished persons. Within an hour of the time named for the launch, the ceremony took place.

Much preparation was not necessary. A few trees served to sustain the tackle that held the brig, the tall jury-mast just lifting her gay adornments of brightly-coloured flags among the branches. The builder waved his hat, and the vessel glided into the silvery lake, and soon brought up very gracefully. She is, altogether, a beautiful vessel. Her dimensions are—Length over all, 60 feet; breadth extreme, 15 feet 6 inches; depth, 7 feet 6 inches; being a correct model of an 18-gun brig of 332 tons, six tons to the foot.



CITIZEN OF MOULTAN AND SIKH SOLDIERS.—(FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS MADE IN INDIA.)

By aid of the obliging Correspondent by whom we were favoured with the plan of the town and fort of Moulton, engraved in our Journal for August 26, we are now enabled to present the accompanying portraits of two Soldiers and a Citizen of Moulton, from Sketches made by an Artist employed in Sir Claude Wade's mission to that country.

In addition to the sword, the soldier generally carries a matchlock and pouch. These soldiers are Mahomedans, and are famous for their bravery and fidelity to their employers. They go in parties, called *destas*, under chosen leaders of

their own tribes, chiefly Affghans and Beloochees, the latter of whom inhabit the country on the Indus, above as well as below the Scinde frontier.

The figure to the right of the central one is a portrait of a soldier of Bhawalpoor, remarkable for the scantiness of the turbans they wear, and the length of their hair, which they are fond of oiling, and wearing in ringlets to their shoulders.

The figure to the left portrays a Citizen of Moulton. The costume differs principally in the over garment, which is of blue check, bordered with red. The turban is scanty, the front and crown blue, and the sides and back red embroidered with gold.

These specimens of the soldiery will convey an idea of the kind of men who lately gave such proof of faithful and gallant conduct with Major Edwardes, in his glorious deeds at Moulton. These troops distinguished themselves with equal fidelity and bravery in the year 1839, when Major F. Mackeson, C.B., then our agent in that quarter, enlisted a large number of them for service with Sir C. M. Wade, in forcing the Khyber Pass.

We regret, however, to add, that the suspicious alliance which we referred to in our Journal of Oct. 7, has, according to the latest intelligence, been followed by the open defection of 10,000 of these troops to the enemy.



LAUNCH OF A MODEL GUN-BRIG, IN EASTWELL-PARK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

THE political *bouleversement* has scarcely yet allowed fashion to resume its empire at Paris; however, the season which is now breaking upon us brings out some novelties. Among the newest autumnal materials is the "satin foulard," a kind of stuff satined, either striped or spotted; the colours the most *distinguées* are, vanilla and Russian green, with large white spots.

At present a great many dresses are worn with *pèlerines revers*, these *revers* being trimmed with a little frill of the same, or a narrow fringe of lace.

This winter, velvet *canezous*, or spencers, will be very fashionable, to accompany skirts of watered silk or *Pekin*. These *canezous* must be of the same shade as the skirts, open up the front, the sleeves trimmed with *jockeys*, and ornamented with fringe, or coloured blond. To give straw bonnets a staid aspect, more in accordance with the season, they are generally trimmed with rows of velvet and large bunches of velvet flowers, placed very low on each side. The few velvet bonnets which are yet to be seen are trimmed with a simple *apprêt* of velvet to match. A great number of dark drawn silk bonnets are lined with a light colour; in the interior are *des oreilles d'ours*, or primroses mixed with puffings of tulle. It will be quite *comme il faut* to wear bonnets of *feutre blanc* (white felt), ornamented with velvet and feathers. These bonnets for the morning will replace, this winter, the coarse summer straw bonnets.

Plain stuffs are destined to form the foundation of all Parisian *toilettes*. This is not so much the effect of fashion as of necessity, on account of the commercial and labouring position of the country. Lyons, the town famous for silks, has ceased to work for some months past; and our *élégantes* must be content with purchasing plain materials until order be restored. They have quite returned to open-worked and embroidered stockings, with extremely low shoes—a charming fashion. White collars continue very small—as many are worn close round the throat as to lie down; they are composed at the most of three rows of edging.

The accompanying Engraving presents a style of dress very becoming: the bodice, open in a point up the front, is ornamented with two rows of velvet, the width graduated; lace about five or six inches wide, slightly full, trims the interior of the bodice; and an embroidered chemisette, half high, ornaments the front. The sleeves *à la Montespan*, are trimmed with two rows of velvet, ornamented with lace, which falls over large puffings of tulle, tight at the wrist. The dress consists of *poult de soie*, chesnut-colour, the skirt very full, with two deep flounces; and two rows of velvet are placed plain above and round the flounces.

A little cap, with three rows of Mechlin lace, is placed on the top of the head; two large bunches of satin ribbon, with stripes of pink and chesnut, are placed at the ears, and the strings, which are very long, terminate with a fringe. The young lady has her head dressed in a *plait à la Circassienne*, and long curls flowing on her neck. The bodice, *en forme d'éventail*, is high; embroidered wreaths form the *pèlerine à revers*, which fall *en jockeys* on the sleeves. The sleeves are tight, the upper part being embroidered down to the elbow. The skirt is also embroidered up to the knees, and is very full. A corded silk sash is attached by a buckle of fine pearls. The dress just described is composed of China crape, embroidered with silk.

Gentlemen's dress varies but little. Waistcoats continue to be worn extremely long; coats are made rather shorter. The first *sotées d'hiver* will, without doubt, decide their latest cut. The parties given by the President will, it is expected, be the cradle of new fashions; and they will forthwith be transmitted to us.

THE NEW ORCHESTRA OF THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY AT EXETER HALL.

THE appointment of Mr. Costa as Conductor of the Concerts given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, has induced the Acting Committee of that admirable institution to make extensive alterations in the disposition of the choral and orchestral forces, in order more fully to carry out the intention of improving the character of the performances. For the first time in the annals of the Society have the executants received the advantage of efficient, entire, and continuous control over their vocal and instrumental exertions. Mr. Costa has now carried out on a larger scale those principles of acoustics which he so successfully adopted at the Philharmonic Society.

The first change of note to be remarked has been the raising of the whole orchestra; and by this means those members of the chorus (particularly at the back), who formerly could not catch a glimpse of their director, now have a full view of him and his *bâton*. There can be no doubt that no inconsiderable power had been lost from the voices not being piled or raised enough above each other; but now every row of seats appropriated to choristers rises sixteen inches higher than the one immediately below—thus enabling the singers not merely to see their own notes, but to watch attentively the conductor's movements.

The orchestral players and principal singers participate still more largely in the alterations, for the *façade*, or front of the orchestra, has been brought forward in the Hall considerably, and Mr. Costa has thus been able to arrange his band similar to his Philharmonic plan. Thus, instead of the double-basses and violoncelli being placed as formerly in a long row in front, just behind the singers, and thus intercepting the coming forth of the melody and subject, these groundworks and roots of the harmony, with the exception of the principals, have been removed to the sides, and judiciously blended amongst the other instruments. A most invaluable result is accomplished by this change: in the first place, the accompanying instruments are brought close to the principal vocalists; secondly, the quartet band is immediately under the control of the conductor; and, thirdly, these combined advantages are secured in the form of a semicircle immediately round the *bâton* or directing agency of this vast animated instrument, for such it ought to be, and such it is when Costa is manoeuvring.

The advantages gained in execution by the alterations and improvements just indicated are an infinitely greater support to the chorus, and increased depth and volume of tone in the forte passages; whilst, on the other hand, the bringing forward of the violins, the fountain source of the *motif* or theme, tends to



PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

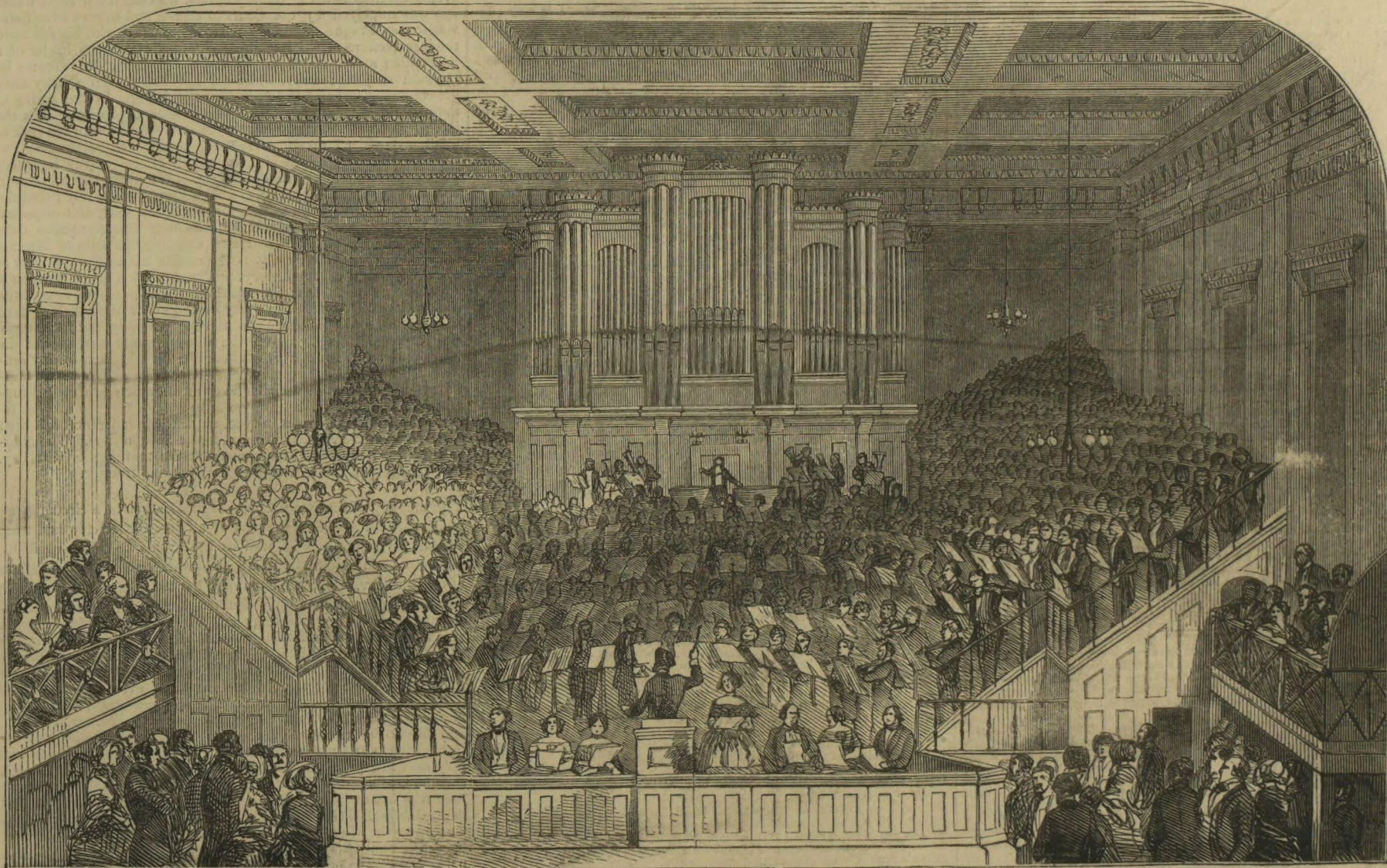
develop their brilliancy in a much greater degree. The wood and brass bands are better mixed by amalgamation with stringed. Chipp's place, with his colossal drums, instead of being up at the summit of the orchestra, to the left, looking from the Hall, has been transferred immediately in the centre, under the organist's desk.

The organ itself has undergone some very necessary alterations, by the removal of the screaming, harsh mixtures and sesquialtras, and by supplying their places with unison stops: it has also been re-tuned on the equal temperament system, according to the Continental practice. Save in any other than the open keys, it was sadly out of tune; and when combined with wind instruments without the crash of the whole orchestra, in any other than the keys named, the dis-

sonance was very great. Organ-building is almost yet in its infancy in this country; and there might be more done with the Exeter Hall organ than has been yet accomplished.

The unsightly wooden box or pulpit in which the former conductors were concealed, has been changed, and the director's post is now at the edge of the platform, so that he can overlook the immense body of amateurs and artists in array before him, and the singers can now see his beat. The use of iron, as absorbing as little as possible the tone produced, has been resorted to for the music stands.

The orchestra takes up a space of seventy-six feet in width, eleven feet more than the Birmingham Town-Hall; and wider, if we recollect rightly, than any



THE NEW ORCHESTRA, EXETER HALL.

room we are acquainted with on the Continent, employed for musical purposes. The Directors of Exeter Hall, proprietors of the Rooms, have done much towards the improvement of the approaches, waiting-rooms, &c. The organ and new orchestra are the property of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and can only be used for their performances.

The affairs of the Sacred Harmonic Society are regulated by a President (J. N. Harrison, Esq.), a Treasurer (J. Taylor, Esq.), Hon. Secretary (Mr. T. Brewer), and Librarian (Mr. R. Bowley), with a committee of twelve members, in addition to the above officers, four of the committee retiring each year, but eligible for re-election. Mr. Costa is the conductor, Mr. Brownsmith the organist, and Mr. Cooper first violin, *et chef d'attaque*. In the band are Lindley, Howell, Phillips, Tolbecque, Anderson, G. Cooke, Jarrett, Baumann, Card, the Harpers, Smithers, Prosper, Severn, Hill, R. Blagrove, Thirlwall, Hancock, R. Harton, Pratten, Rowland, Lazarus, Irwin, Wagstaff, &c. The double basses and violoncellos have been increased in number to fourteen each. A considerable addition has been made to the chorus, which, in addition to the amateurs, comprises in its body a number of the most efficient and valuable of the professional choristers.

The Sacred Harmonic Society was established in 1832. The original prospectus stated: "The Society has been formed in consequence of it appearing to several amateurs to be desirable to establish in a central part of London a Society whose object should be the cultivation of a just taste for the higher class of composition in Sacred Harmony, and the improvement of its members in execution, united with a desire to aid in establishing for the London amateurs of music the reputation which has repeatedly been denied to them, of being able to perform the sublime compositions of Handel, and other eminent sacred composers, with that degree of precision and effect which their worth entitles them to." It was also stated, that its "projectors wish it to be understood that it does not owe its origin (as many have done) to any division of a society already established; and that their motive for adding to the number of those previously established, has been the extension of the facilities which are afforded by the combined efforts for improvement in the knowledge and practice of music."

The early members of the Society were in a great degree connected with the choirs of the churches and chapels of the metropolis, and for the first two years the meetings were held in different church and chapel rooms, until, in June, 1834, upon the removal by the Exeter Hall proprietors of the restriction which previously prevented the renting of that building for musical purposes, the Society removed to the small hall at Exeter Hall. The Amateur Festival held in that edifice in Sept., 1834, gave an impetus to the Harmonists, and the numbers then vastly increased. A festival was given in April, 1836, for the Charing-Cross Hospital. In 1837 a benefit was given for the Shipwrecked and Distressed Sailors' Asylum. In 1840 the large organ was erected by the Society; and its use is restricted to such musical entertainments as are given by the Sacred Harmonic Society only.

Since 1836, there have been given 187 performances by this society in Exeter Hall, which have been attended in the aggregate by 357,100 persons. There has been expended, for professional assistance alone, during that period, upwards of £22,000—an evident proof of the utility of this society to the musical profession. The following oratorios of Handel have been revived, and thus rendered familiar to English audiences through the agency of the Society:—"Messiah," revived 1836; "Israel in Egypt," 1837; "Judas Macabeus," 1838; "Samson," 1838; "Solomon," 1838; "Joshua," 1839; "Saul," 1840; "Jephtha," 1841; "Deborah," 1843; "Athaliah," 1845; and "Belshazzar," 1847. In addition to these works, Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," the Utrecht "Jubilate," the two Coronation Anthems, "Zadick the Priest," and "My heart is inditing;" Purcell's "Jubilate in D;" Haydn's "Creation," and his Masses Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 16; Mozart's Mass No. 12, and his motet splendente, "Te Deus;" Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" (Engel), and his Mass in C; Spohr's "Last Judgment," and "Fall of Babylon;" Mendelssohn's "Paul," "Elijah," and "Lobgesang;" besides Psalms; Neukomm's "David;" Perry's "Death of Abel," "Fall of Jerusalem," and "Belshazzar's Feast;" Elvey's "Resurrection and Ascension," besides anthems and divers specimens of cathedral music, &c., have been performed by the Society.

The Society has on various occasions specially engaged Mendelssohn to direct his own works. First, in 1837, when he produced his "Paul" first in London. In June, 1845, her Majesty and Prince Albert commanded a performance of this work. In April of 1847, Mendelssohn visited England for the last time, at the express invitation of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and conducted four performances of his "Elijah," the Court attending at one of them.

Spohr visited London a few months after the lamented decease of Mendelssohn, and conducted three performances. Thus two of the greatest composers of their age were both in one year induced to lend their valuable aid to the exertions of the Society; and their advent led to one inevitable result, the nomination of Costa as conductor, for it was felt that progress must be the word after the *bâton* had been once wielded by two master-minds. It was evident that the full resources and appliances of the Society had not been developed and turned to account, and that the old slovenly style of the Society's former days was not sufficient for the advanced intelligence of the amateurs.

At the date of the last annual report (the 15th), the Society had property in the funds and otherwise exceeding £2000. A small deficiency had arisen in the operations of the last three years, and in the early part of the present year the same results were apparent; but the steps lately taken have restored the Society to a high position, financially as well as musically; and its future success with such exertions may be regarded as certain.

THE FOSSIL SEA-SERPENT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—Will you allow me to correct a statement that appeared in the last Number of your interesting publication? The fossil mentioned at the conclusion of the admirable notice of the so-called Sea-Serpent, as having been exhibited in America under the name of *Hydrarchos Sillimannii*, was constructed by the exhibitor, Koch, from bones collected in various parts of Alabama, and which belonged to several individual skeletons of an extinct marine cetacean, termed *Basilosaurus* by the American naturalists, and better known in this country by that of *Zeuglodon*, a term signifying *yoked teeth*. M. Koch is the person who, a few years ago, had a fine collection of fossil bones of elephants and mastodons, out of which he made up an enormous skeleton, and exhibited it in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, under the name of *Misourium*. This collection was purchased by the trustees of the British Museum, and from it were selected the bones which now constitute the matchless skeleton of a mastodon in our National Gallery of Organic Remains.

Not content with the interest which the fossils which he collected in various parts of the United States really possess, M. Koch, with the view of exciting the curiosity of the ignorant multitude, strung together all the vertebrae he could obtain of the *Basilosaurus*, and arranged them in a serpentine form; manufactured a skull and claws, and exhibited the monster as a fossil sea-serpent, under the name above mentioned—*Hydrarchos*. But the trick was immediately exposed by the American naturalists, and the true nature of the fossil bones pointed out.

Bones of the *Basilosaurus* have been found in many parts of Alabama and South Carolina, in greensand belonging to a very ancient (eocene) tertiary formation. Hundreds of vertebrae, bones of the extremities, portions of the cranium, and of the jaws with teeth, have from time to time been collected. Remains of species of the same genus have also been found near Bordeaux and in Malta.

Professor Owen has shown that the original animal was a marine cetacean, holding an intermediate place between the echolots and the herbivorous species. It must have attained a length equal to that of the largest living whales; for a series of vertebrae was observed *in situ*, that extended in a line 65 feet. An interesting memoir on the *Basilosaurus*, by Dr. Gibbs, of Columbia, was published in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Vol. 1, Second Series, 1847; and a memoir on the remains of the same animal, by Professor Owen, appeared in the "Transactions of the Geological Society of London," Vol. VI.; a brief notice of which is inserted in my "Medals of Creation," page 826, under the name of *Zeuglodon cetoides*. GIDEON ALGERNON MANTELL.

19, Chester-square, Piccadilly, Oct. 31, 1848.

P.S. With regard to the existence of the so-called Sea-Serpent, I would beg to remark, that, although it is highly improbable that an ophidian, or true snake, of the dimensions and marine habits described by our voyagers now exists, yet there is nothing to forbid the supposition that there are unknown living forms of cartilaginous fishes, presenting the general configuration and proportions of the animals figured in the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT.

(To the Editor.)

"I have observed with very great satisfaction the Engravings of the 'Sea-Serpent' in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 28th inst.; they most faithfully represent the appearance of the animal, as seen from her Majesty's ship *Dædalus* on the 6th of August last; and it is evident that much care has been bestowed upon the subject by the artist employed, to whom I beg to acknowledge myself greatly indebted for the patience and attention with which he listened to the various alterations suggested by me during the progress of the drawings.

London, Oct. 30th, 1848.

P. M'QUEEN.

DAVIS' STRAITS WHALERS.—SIR JAMES ROSS.—A Correspondent in Stromness informs us that on Saturday evening the ships *Lord Gambier*, of Hull, with seven fish, and the *Pacific*, of Aberdeen, with three fish, anchored in Stromness harbour, where they are still detained by contrary winds. We learn that the greater number of whalers at Davis' Straits were for some weeks ice-bound, and that the crews greatly feared shipwreck, or having to spend a dreary and desolate winter in the frozen regions. Many of the men, under this impression, left their ships and crossed the ice to the shore, and during three nights were subjected to great privations, owing to a severe gale of wind which arose, accompanied with snow, which swept their clothes into the sea; but, happily, while the storm deprived them of the greater part of their clothing, it broke up the ice, and allowed the vessels to go free, which they were enabled to reach with no loss of life. Mr. Hill, of the *Lord Gambier*, saw Sir James Ross on the 25th July at the Thumb, Davis' Straits, where the gallant Captain and his crew were in health, and in good spirits, ardently pursuing their benevolent enterprise to discover Sir John Franklin. The whalers left the ice on the 1st October. —Witness.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE SHILLING,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1849;

Being the Fifth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE, B. FOSTER, &c.; and finely engraved by DALZIEL, VIZETELLY, &c. Country Scenes, by THOMAS MILLER; besides a variety of useful Tables usually published in Almanacks. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.

* * Country orders supplied for cash only.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOV. 5.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
MONDAY, 6.—The sun rises at 7h. 6m. and sets at 4h. 22m.
TUESDAY, 7.—The length of the day is 9h. 14m., the decrease since the longest day is 7h. 18m.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Day breaks at 5h. 11m., and twilight ends at 6h. 16m.
THURSDAY, 9.—Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.
FRIDAY, 10.—Jupiter south at 6h. 18m. A.M., and Saturn south at 5h. 1m. P.M.
SATURDAY, 11.—St. Martin. Half-quarter. Full moon at 1h. 35m. A.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 11.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 55	8 35	9 15	9 50	10 30	11 5	11 35

* There will be one high tide only on Thursday, which takes place at 25 minutes after noon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Philo."—See the article on the recently discovered planets, by Mr. Glaisher, in the "Illustrated London Almanack" for 1849.
"Regiomontanus."—Enquire the price of an Azimuth Compass of Mr. Barrow, optician, 26, Oxenden-street, Haymarket; and he will tell you, also, whether it is the best instrument for your purpose, or not.
"Hartlepool."—We thank you for the sketches of the *Mirage* seen by you on October 22, but we cannot engrave them.
"W. H. C."—An inch is the smallest linear measure to which a name is given in English measure. Among mechanics this is subdivided into eighths; by all connected with science, the decimal values of an inch are adopted. Formerly, the inch was divided into twelve parts, called lines; but these have very properly fallen into disuse. The French line is the twelfth part of a French inch. The length of a French inch at the temperature of 56° 3' Fahrenheit is 1.065825 English inches; and, consequently, a French line, at the same temperature, is 0.08819 English inch.
"A Subscriber."—The office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex is of considerable expense to those who fill it.
"T. E. J. B." is thanked, though we cannot avail ourselves of his offer.
"C. G. Z."—Froebidge.—A little work on "Building Societies" may be had, by order, of any bookseller.
"T. B."—Chelsea, had better not attempt to clean his coins, until some competent judge has seen them.
"A Member of Pembroke College, Oxford," is thanked.
"T. P. H." should write to the Secretary of the London Art-Union.
"Rev. M. A."—Grantham.—See Wilkinson's work on "South Australia," just out.
"S. N."—Write to the Mechanics' Magazine.
"A. D. A." should send his inquiry.
"Dramaticus," Stamford-hill, will find a copious memoir of Mr. Wallace, the musical composer, in No. 186, of our Journal.
"M. E. B." and "H. M."—We have not room.
"X. Y. Z."—We shall return to the subject.
"T. C." is thanked; but we could not engrave the solar spots.
"A. C."—The President steam-ship was built of oak, with fir planking.
"L. M. R."—Vegetable ivory is the produce of a tree found on the banks of the river Magdalena, and some other parts of South America. Ivory is the tusks of the elephant and the walrus, and the horn of the narwhal: it is intermediate between bone and horn.
"M. N." may obtain the information of some railway journal.
"H. R."—Stamford.—Any City or West-End music publisher will give the required information.
"Isabel."—Grisi has never performed Abigail in Verdi's "Nino," or any other part in that work.
"H. F. G."—Newport Pagnell.—Inquire of Ackermann and Co., Strand.
"Rhoda," St. David's, should complain to the Post-Office. The practice of sending miscellaneous articles by post was never intended by law.
"F. M."—No.
"W. S." will, perhaps, send a Sketch and details.
"A. Q."—Dungarvon, is mistaken. Portraits of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien have been given in Nos. 113, and 338, of our Journal.
"An Oxonian."—We have not room.
"W. N."—Exeter, states that fowls suffering from the disease lately so prevalent, have been cured by soaking their food in water wherein rue has been boiled.
"G. W. H. W."—See a volume on the "Iron Trade," published by Whitaker.
"E. L. E."—Chatham.—See an admirable paper on "Modern Painters," by a Graduate of Oxford, in Number XII. of The North British Review.
"E. B. W."—Hackney.—The grotesque yew-trees at Bedford have been too often engraved for us to repeat.
"D. U. B."—The legality of a deed, under the circumstances, would be very questionable.
"C. F." Bath.—Read the article "Materialism," in the "Penny Cyclopædia."
"Frederick."—The charge for advertisements in our Journal.
"A Subscriber ab Initio."—Bognor.—Cler-story, clerestory, is the walls of the nave of a church supported by the arches which divide it from the aisles, and pierced for lights.
"E. S. D."—The office of the Journal is in Wellington-street, Strand.
"T. U. V."—Carshalton.—The original cost of the Great Britain steam-ship we cannot precisely state.
"Edinensis."—Lord Byron's story of "Beppo" is published by Murray, Albemarle-street.
"J. H. S."—Finsbury.—Thanks.
"A Regular Subscriber."—There being no stamp duty, or tax of any kind, on a Will itself, it may be written on plain paper or parchment. The printed "Will paper" is preferable, since it supplies the legal form.
"W. S. P."—Loughborough.—The charge for our Journal is 6s. 6d. per quarter, payable in advance, commencing with any Number.
"Alpha."—Earls Colne.—It is and per se; that is, and, by itself.
"J. N."—Bilston.—The younger brother.
"W. J. M. L."—Gateshead.—The syllable *Percha*, in *Gutta Percha*, is pronounced as the name of the fish, perch.
"A Subscriber."—Temby.—Received.
"B. A."—Apply, respecting the Chinese Cards, to Mr. J. R. Smith, 4, Old Compton-street, Soho-square. An account of the different kinds of Chinese Cards will be found in Challo's "Facts and Speculations on the Origin and History of Playing Cards," p. 55.
"T. P. K." was answered in our Journal at length a few months back.
"E. M. B." should send his coins, or wax impressions of them. We cannot get the desired information without. There is no mode of restoring the inscriptions on coins but by tooling, and that, at once, will destroy their interest and antiquity.
"D. R."—To take the degree of Bachelor of Music, it is necessary to prepare certain exercises. Our correspondent had better address Sir H. R. Bishop on the subject.
"A Subscriber."—For the terms of subscription to the Musical Amateur Society, address to Mr. H. Leslie, Hon. Secretary, 60, Conduit-street.
"Sunday Pudding."—Wilson is both a Scotch and English name.
"J. B."—We do not see that it is necessary for a Member of Parliament to take his seat, to enable him to accept the Chiltern Hundreds.
"H. B."—A midshipman's appointment is obtained through interest at the Admiralty. It cannot be purchased.
"A. B."—Cadetships are in the patronage of the East India Directors.
"A Constant Reader."—An illegitimate child may assume either its father or mother's name.
"Post."—Captains in the Navy are not now designated Post-Captain.
"O. A. B."—There are several instances of persons having crests who use no motto. The latter may be assumed at pleasure.
"R. N. F."—The family of Miles, of Bristol, cannot trace the origin of their race, nor can we offer an opinion as to the country from which it originally came. At no very distant period it was settled at Ledbury, in Herefordshire. The arms are "Az. a chev. erm. between three mascles arg., each charged with a fleur de lis, sa." The crest, "A dexter arm embowed in armour ppr., garnished or, supporting with the hand an anchor ppr. There are many families who have no arms.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The Promised Views upon this line of Railway are unavoidably deferred till next week.

* * We have to thank Mr. A. F. Ridgway, 42, Leicester-square, for his obliging communication of the plan of operations at Moulton.

Our "Magazine Column," and Replies to several Correspondents, must stand over from press of news.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Composition and Punctuation. By J. Brennan.—Dr. Chalmers' Works. Vol. V.—Punch's Pocket-book.—Fulcher's Ladies' Pocket-book.—London on the Thames.—Lepage's French School.—Lepage's Ready Guide.—Milton's Prose Works. Vol. III.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1848.

THE war in the Punjab has extended itself. The last accounts left the British before Moulton, supported by a native force under the Rajah Shere Singh. The latter was more than half suspected to be a traitor. The suspicion was speedily confirmed. A brigade under General Whish having commenced operations against Moulton, where the Dewan Moolraj was entrenched with a strong force, Shere Singh, with a force of 5000 men, went over to the enemy. The consequence was that the British commander was compelled to raise the siege, and to retire to a distance of fifteen miles from the citadel, there to await reinforcements from Ferozepore and Scinde. The news of this reverse speedily spread through the Punjab. Chuttur Singh, the father of the traitor, Shere Singh, who was prepared for the contingency, and quite as anxious as his son and the bulk of the Sikh chiefs to strike a blow against the conquerors of the Punjab, marched immediately at the head of 10,000 men collected in the Hazareh, a wild district at the north-western extremity of the five rivers, to the aid of his countrymen in Moulton. The British resident at Lahore seized the person of the young Duleep Singh as a hostage, and adopted all necessary and proper means for the security of the capital. There is reason to believe that the war will be strictly a frontier one; and that the Indian Government will speedily succeed in crushing a rebellion, which ought, if it had acted promptly upon the information conveyed to it long ago, to have been crushed at a much earlier period. When the last accounts left, troops were being poured into Scinde by sea from Bombay to occupy the line of the middle Indus, and to march, in case of need, upon the Punjab. This force will amount to about 10,000 men. From the Bengal frontier, a force of 20,000 men, under General Gilbert, is on the march to join General Whish under the walls of Moulton; and the preparations in all parts of India show that our Government does not under-rate the danger, or lack—though at the eleventh hour—the means and the energy to meet it.

ALL kinds of rumours relative to the state of Vienna have been current during the week. For some time it was generally believed that the armies of Windischgrätz, Auersperg, and Jellachich hemmed the city in on all sides; and that a bombardment had commenced which threatened to lay the capital in ruins. It now appears that these accounts, although written on apparently good authority, were only partially correct. The latest authentic accounts received to the time at which we write are of the 27th of October. At that date the suburbs of Vienna were occupied by the Imperial commanders, but no attack had been made upon the city. The withdrawal of the Hungarian reinforcements, the reasons for which have never yet been explained, having left Vienna completely at the mercy of Windischgrätz, he called upon the citizens to surrender. He insisted in his proclamation upon the immediate disarmament of the populace and of the Academic Legion, the delivery of twelve of the students as hostages for the future good behaviour of the citizens, and for the giving up to justice of all the parties concerned in the assassination of the Count Latour. The popular party demurred, and several deputations proceeded from the city to the army, to make known to the Imperial General the conditions upon which the citizens would be content to lay down their arms. These were, a general amnesty, the nomination of a popular Ministry, and the withdrawal of the troops from the vicinity of the capital. These terms were refused; and a proclamation of Windischgrätz to the Viennese, dated on the 25th of October, in which he spoke of the grief he felt at being compelled to act hostilely against the capital of the Monarchy, reiterated his determination to accept of no terms short of those previously proposed. Windischgrätz is virtually master of the city; and, for this reason, it is possible that he will not resort to a bombardment. Should, however, the Hungarians have turned back (and the *Breslauer Zeitung* and some of the Berlin journals assert that they are in full march for Vienna with a force of from 75,000 to 100,000 men), it is probable that even this last unhappy extremity will be resorted to.

The position both of Windischgrätz and Jellachich in these events is remarkable. Windischgrätz, who but a few short weeks ago was employed by the Court to coerce and overawe the Slavonians at Prague, and who narrowly escaped with his life amid the insurrections of the Bohemian capital, is now the leader of a Slavonian army, employed by the same Court to overawe its German subjects; and Jellachich, the Croat, who shortly after the commencement of the convulsions of Europe, in the spring of the present year, was implicated in a rebellious project against the integrity of the Austrian Empire, is now employed in the task of holding together for a short breathing-time the fast-separating nationalities which give their nominal allegiance to the bayonet's point to the unhappy dynasty of Este. Windischgrätz appears to be a man on whom the advisers of the Emperor can rely; but the Ban of Croatia—known to be a far more able man, and suspected of a towering ambition—is an ally who may hereafter prove dangerous. Turn where one will, and examine the state of Austria under any aspect whatever, it is impossible not to feel that now is the darkest day of its history. The attention of all Europe is concentrated upon it: for whatever the immediate fate of the capital may be, the result one way or the other cannot but have the most powerful influence on Europe generally, but more especially upon Germany. Even the unconditional surrender of the Viennese could not have the effect of strengthening, in any sensible degree, the tottering throne of the Caesars, or of educing anything like order out of the chaotic elements which are now struggling for the mastery.

Since the foregoing was in type, authentic intelligence has been received from the Austrian capital to the 28th ultimo. The bombardment commenced at ten o'clock on the morning of that day. The Hungarians had not crossed the Austrian frontier.

The meeting of the Peace Congress in London is a circumstance which calls for notice on the part of all journals that would truly record the aspirations as well as the events of this remarkable epoch. Amid desolating internecine wars, and amid predictions of foreign wars, which are unhappily but too likely to be realised, the friends of peace, nothing daunted by difficulties and discouragements, hold their meetings and disseminate their principles. It is true that there is nothing new in these principles. They are the principles of Christianity—often forgotten, but never entirely disavowed by Christian nations. They are the principles of soldiers themselves; for there is no man, not even the greatest of military heroes, who would not confess, if questioned, that war is an unhappy necessity, not to be defended as a matter of reason, and only to be resorted to in the last extremity, in defence of the rights of men and nations when unjustly attacked. But, old and holy as these principles are, they need repeating. We rejoice, therefore, to notice the zeal and enthusiasm of the philanthropic men who labour in this cause, and should be sorry to join in that depreciation of their efforts in which some public writers indulge. Peace may be at present impracticable. That is a fact to deplore; but let us remember that wars are generally the offspring of opinion; and that to bring opinion into a purer channel, and to encour-

rage ideas of peace and good-will, it is necessary that it should be acted upon by men who have high convictions and unwearied enthusiasm. There must always be men in advance of their age, to draw the world after them; and every convert made by the preaching of such men is a gain, which of itself may be the means of still further gain, until at last opinion is ripened, and in the course of time the amiable Utopianism of the few becomes the conviction of the many.

It cannot be denied, however much we may be threatened by war at the present time, that the whole tendency of modern civilisation is peaceful. Railroads, the greatest triumphs of modern science, are essentially anti-warlike; and it is not too much to assert, that, if the French continue to visit England on their holiday trips, as they have done in such large numbers during the last few weeks, the war spirit that once animated them against us, and which was fed as much by their ignorance of us as by the influence of old traditions, will be eradicated by degrees, and replaced by one more kindly, more politic, more profitable, and more Christian. In fact, much as we sympathise with the objects of the generous crusade which the friends of Peace are waging against war by means of their lectures, their meetings, their publications, their deputations to Ministers and to Governments, and their proposed Congresses in the principal capitals of Europe, we trust for more immediate good to the intercourse of nations with one another. However great our triumphs in War, England is essentially a peaceful country. France will catch our principles—for, luckily, they are contagious—whenever she becomes better acquainted with us. As soon as these two great nations are firmly united by the bonds of mutual esteem as well as mutual interest, the permanent peace of Europe will be somewhat less chimerical than it has hitherto been, or than, unhappily, it still continues to be.

POSTSCRIPT.

IRELAND.

TRIAL OF MR. R. D. WILLIAMS, OF THE "TRIBUNE" NEWSPAPER, FOR FELONY.—On Thursday, Mr. Richard Dalton Williams, one of the proprietors of the late *Tribune*, was indicted at the Commission Court for publishing felonious articles in that paper. Mr. Ferguson, *pro forma*, challenged the array of the Jury list, on the ground that the sub-sheriff was a Burgess of the city of Dublin, and as such interested in the conviction of a prisoner accused of felony. The Attorney-General demurred, and the argument was reserved. A Jury was then sworn. The Attorney-General, in stating the case, said, the prisoner was indicted under the statute passed the 22nd of April last, for compassing to deprive and depose the Queen from her style, honour, and Royal name of the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, and for compassing to levy war against her Majesty, and with expressing his intentions in the paper called the *Irish Tribune*, of which he was one of the registered proprietors. The learned gentleman then read and dwelt upon the articles for which Mr. O'Doherty was yesterday convicted, and in conclusion admitted in fact that the prisoner had not written any of those indicted articles. Mr. Vernon, Registrar of Stamps, proved the prisoner's handwriting to his joint bond with Mr. O'Doherty, which had been lodged at the Stamp Office; a second witness likewise deposed to the handwriting of the prisoner to that bond; and a policeman stated that he purchased a copy of each paper. This closed the case for the Crown.

RAILWAY CONFERENCES.—The *Morning Chronicle* of yesterday (Friday) under this head states that the consultations lately held by the chairmen of the Great Western, North-Western, and South-Western Railway Companies, have terminated in a resolution to apply to Parliament next session for power to amalgamate the three companies, with a view to checking the ruinous expense hitherto entailed upon them by the system of rivalry and competition which they had followed. The bill is to be permissive in its scope; that is, the shareholders are to have the option of deciding whether they will avail themselves of its provisions or not.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

AUSTRIA.

Our latest accounts state that a telegraphic despatch had been received at Olmütz from Vienna, announcing that Marshal Windischgrätz attacked the city in various directions on the morning of the 28th; the suburbs were on fire, and the chiefs of the students had fled. A funeral service was celebrated at Olmütz on the 28th, in memory of the Minister of War, Count Latour, at which the Emperor and Empress and the entire Court assisted.

The following paragraph appeared in the *Berliner Zeitung-Halle* of the 31st of Oct.:—"Vienna, Oct. 27.—Windischgrätz has issued a proclamation to the effect that as the forty-eight hours' truce had expired, he would no longer rest satisfied with the former conditions, but would require the heads of Gen. Bem, Pulszky, and Dr. Schütte, and would make every householder responsible for whatever occurred on his premises. Should a shot be fired from any house, or an attack be made from it on the Imperial troops, all the persons found in it should be put to the sword, and the house itself burned. In reply to this proclamation, Dr. Schütte, the well-known agitator, has set a price of 2000 gold ducats on the head of Windischgrätz."

FRANCE.

Paris abounded in vague rumours of indefinite danger from that bugbear of the *badadeux*, the Faubourg St. Antoine, on Thursday; and at the National Assembly, on that day, military precautions were adopted for the security of the Assembly, in consequence of a projected demonstration on the part of some hundred women, who intended to present a petition in favour of the insurgents of June. A few, however, only came forward, and the petition having been taken from them, was deposited on the table of the President by a member of the Montagne. The revision of the amended draft of the Constitution was the subject of debate during the sitting.

PRUSSIA.

In the sitting of the 30th ult. of the Diet at Berlin, an extraordinary sitting was determined on for the evening, to take into consideration the following proposition:—"To invite the Ministry to employ for the protection of the liberties compromised at Vienna all the means at the disposal of the State." This proposition was carried by 131 to 168.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday morning the Queen and her family attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday the Earl and Countess of Clarendon arrived at the Castle, on a visit to the Queen. Prince Albert, attended by the Earl of Listowel (Lord in Waiting), Capt. the Hon. J. Denman, and Col. Seymour, went out shooting in Windsor Park. The Royal dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Princess Eliza and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Lady A. M. Dawson, Baroness de Speth, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, and Sir G. Couper.

On Tuesday afternoon the Queen held a Privy Council at the Castle. It was attended by Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Lord Chancellor, Lord J. Russell, Sir G. Grey, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Campbell, and the Duke of Norfolk. At the council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday, the 2nd of November, until the 19th of December. The Hon. W. Bathurst was the clerk of the council in waiting. Her Majesty was attended by the Lord in Waiting and the Vice-Chamberlain. After the council the privy councillors partook of a *déjeuner*, and took their departure from the Castle at half-past three o'clock. The Royal dinner party at the Castle in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Princess Eliza and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lady A. M. Dawson, Baroness de Speth, the Provost of Eton, and Sir G. Couper.

On Wednesday morning, Prince Albert, attended by Mr. G. E. Anson and General Bowles, left the Castle for London, travelling by a special train on the Great Western Railway. His Royal Highness proceeded to Somerset House, and presided at a council of the Duchy of Cornwall. He left early in the afternoon, on his return to Windsor Castle. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon took their departure from the Castle in the course of the day. Lord Camoys has relieved the Earl of Listowel in the duties of Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Sir Edward Bowater has relieved Captain the Hon. J. Denman in his duties as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. The Royal dinner circle in the evening included her Serene Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and the Princess Eliza of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

The Princess Lieven and suite arrived on Saturday last at Brighton; Prince Metternich visited the Princess Lieven and Sir R. and Lady Marchison on Monday.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—The piracy of some etchings executed by her Majesty and the Prince furnishes the cause of this extraordinary occurrence. These drawings, or etchings, or copies of them, it seems, have been abstracted from the palace without authority. They were taken to a publisher in Paternoster-row, who proceeded to advertise them for publication, with a "descriptive catalogue," but the Royal artists have resolved to take proceedings to restrain the individual in question from proceeding with his threatened publication. Prince Albert has made the necessary affidavit, upon which an injunction has been granted to restrain the publisher in question from proceeding further in the business. It is said that, in a legal point of view, the question is a new one. The case of piracy of drawings not intended for publication does not appear to have come before the courts in any previous instance. The nearest case to it in which an injunction has been granted was where the application was to restrain the publication by a piratical bookseller of Archdeacon's *MS. sermons* after his death.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

TRIAL OF MR. O'DOHERTY, OF THE "TRIBUNE" NEWSPAPER.—On Monday the third trial of Mr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, one of the proprietors of the *Tribune* newspaper, was commenced in the Commission Court, before Judges Torrens and Crampton. A Jury having been formed, the Clerk of the Crown arraigned the prisoner in the usual manner. The indictment contained ten distinct counts, charging the prisoner with the separate offences of having compassed to depose the Queen from the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, and of having compassed the levying of war against her Majesty, in order to compel her to change her measures and counsels. These two intentions were charged to have been manifested by the prisoner in certain articles published in a newspaper called the *Irish Tribune*, of which he, together with a person named Richard D. Williams, were the joint proprietors. The Attorney-General then stated the case and adduced evidence in support of the charge, but the facts elicited were essentially similar to those on the first and second trials of the prisoner in the early part of August last, when the juries on each disagreed. The case for the Crown having been closed, the Court rose. The case for the defence occupied the whole of Tuesday, and on Wednesday, at the sitting of the Court, Mr. Justice Crampton charged the Jury, who retired at one o'clock, and at half-past 3 returned with a verdict of "Guilty," accompanied with a recommendation to mercy, on account of the prisoner's youth and of the excited state of public feeling at the time of the publication of his treasonable writings.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.—The application made by the prisoner's counsel in this case on Friday (last week) has been decided in his favour. The point was that the indictment be quashed, on the ground that the requirement of the statute 6 Geo. IV., cap. 51, had not been complied with. This statute enjoin that whenever the venue shall be changed by the Crown, the habeas corpus transferring the custody of the prisoner from one gaol to another shall issue ten days before the bill of indictment shall be found. In this case it was issued after the bill was found. The Court took till next day to consider the point; and the decision given was as mentioned above; the effect of which will probably be to postpone Mr. Duffy's trial to the January Commission.

Seven young men who were in custody for having been found proceeding at night to an armed meeting, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment from the date of their committal.

Michael Moran, found guilty of the assault (stabbing) on the policeman Byrne, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment; his companions, J. J. Moran and McCormick, to 9 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

"GEMS" FROM THE "HUE AND CRY."

MEATH.—There is a description of a man named Gogan, who stole "a fat cow 27 years of age 5 feet 9 inches high slight make and fresh complexion, dark hair and long features!! Value £11."

The Meath police are rather graphic, for under the same head we have a description of Catherine Ford, *alias* Mooney, who stands charged with having stolen—amongst other things—"three yards of calico 26 years of age 5 feet 4 inches high stout make and sallow complexion with dark brown hair and a grey eye!" (Oh, Katty Mooney!)

Property in the county of Meath is of rather a dubious character, for in the same number of the *Hue and Cry* there is a description of a lot of fellows "who tied with cords William Owens and James Smyth, keepers on a place called Kilmessan, and carried them off with corn, pigs, cattle, and other property which had been seized under a civil bill decree." The said decree is noted as of "30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high and of slight make." (This is all, of course, applicable to the perpetrators of the outrage, but by the strange wording of the *Hue and Cry* it reads as above.)

Anne Duffy stands charged for having stolen "a box containing £2 7s. 4d. of slender make and fair complexion!"

MAYO.—We have from Mayo "a black mare, with a white forehead 3 years old 13 hands high, and a long tail value £7 10s." (The long horns of Connought cows are nothing to this.)

The following is the best paragraph we have ever read:—"Found straying, supposed to be stolen on the 29th of August, a mare with a switch tail which appears to have been rearing a foal value for £6"!!!

CAYAN.—Mr. Wm. O'Donnell, of Lisimicanigan, lost a cow on the 4th October, with "black brown and white horns, a little turned upwards, of a whitish colour."

CARLOW.—Description of a King Charles dog stolen from A. J. Humphrey, Esq. "Small size, black colour white—long white bushy tail, black head with half a circle of white in the centre." (If the above be not a description, we cannot tell what would come up to the mark.)

CORK.—Description of a person unknown, "who deserted an infant 15 days old 28 or 30 years of age!"

WEXFORD.—There is a description of some articles stolen out of the house of William Flood, at New Row, and it is stated that "they will be offered for pawn at some of the pawn-shops in Waterford, Thomastown, or Grainge." (This beats the detectives to nothing.)

LEITRIM.—Two sheep were stolen from the Rev. C. C. Maude; one of them is described as "a lamb six months old."—*Freeman's Journal*.

WRIT OF ERROR FOR THE CLONMEL PRISONERS.—The Attorney-General has given permission to the agents of the prisoners tried and convicted at Clonmel to have the opinion of the Judges taken on the points reserved on the record. The questions thereon arising will be first brought before the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, whose decision, considering that two of the four presided at Clonmel, may easily be anticipated. Then the matter will be brought before a court of error, and, in case of an adverse decision there, the whole matter will be argued again in Westminster Hall. And all this is caused by the difference in the law as applicable to both countries in a matter in which, above all others, the law ought to be identical. The 13th instant has been fixed by the Crown for the argument of the writ of error, and notice to that effect was served on Monday on the agents of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other persons convicted of high treason at the special commission in Tipperary.

REBEL FUGITIVES.—The *Warder* makes the following announcement:—"Mr. Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee, the able and energetic co-operator with Mr. Duffy in the management of the *Nation*, and author of some of the most unequivocal and audacious treason in poetry and prose, has, we are assured, positively effected his escape to the more congenial climate of the United States. A letter has been received in town by a near relative of the insurgent exile, announcing his safe arrival in Philadelphia. Mr. J. H. Drumm, a fellow-labourer with Mr. M'Gee in the same perilous vocation, has been equally fortunate, having reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, with, probably, the ultimate object of securing a permanent asylum in 'free America.' It has been ascertained that Mr. Richard O'Gorman, after many half-breadth 'escapes and perilous adventure, sailed from the port of Dublin a fortnight since, in a vessel bound for New York."

MR. T. F. MEAGHER.—The *Tipperary Vindicator* mentions that "Mr. Meagher's second and only brother is one of the Noble Guards of Prince Aldobrandini's regiment, and was one of the thirty chosen officers on a late occasion in Rome as the body-guard of the most illustrious Pius IX. Mr. Meagher's only sister is a nun in one of the most ancient convents in England."

AUGMENTATION OF THE CONSTABULARY FORCE.—The Government has determined to increase the constabulary, in order to render that efficient force fully equal to the duties which have required so large an augmentation of the army in Ireland. The *Limerick Chronicle* has the following statement on the subject:—"The augmentation of the constabulary from 22,000 to 30,000 rank and file will enable the Government to withdraw ten regiments from Ireland, for colonial and other service, and to concentrate at head-quarters those many detachments now frequently employed upon duty which is the legitimate province of a police force. It is also intended to attach to head-quarters of the constabulary in each province a flying park of artillery for field service. In consideration of the efficient services of the constabulary force in Ireland, the Lord-Lieutenant, by a recent order, has increased the annual pay of constables and acting constables, as follows:—Infantry constables, from £32 to £36; cavalry ditto, from £36 to £38; acting constables of all grades, from £27 14s. to £30."

EMIGRATION.—The provincial journals contain further accounts of the progress of winter emigration, chiefly to the United States. Most of the emigrants are farmers, who had been in comparatively comfortable circumstances. Besides those proceeding from Irish ports, many are going over to Liverpool, to take passage from that port.

EMIGRATION OF CROWN WITNESSES.—The *Limerick Examiner* says—"On Monday, a number of Crown witnesses, who were located in the Lying-in-Hospital for the last twelve months, left this city for America in the *Harriet Newell*. The number of informers in the above hospital has been much lessened within the last six months, as the Government has sent several drafts beyond the seas."

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that a docket of bankruptcy was struck against Mr. Gavan Duffy in Dublin, on Thursday, last week.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BELFAST AND ENGLAND.—The *Northern Whig* says—"Arrangements have been completed between the Post-office authorities and the owners of the steam-vessels on the Belfast and Liverpool station, for the regular conveyance of mail-bags between the two ports. The first despatch will be by the City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company's steamer the *Windsor*, Captain Davies, on Thursday, November 2. There are already three weekly mails between Belfast and England via Fleetwood, and the new arrangement will give communications upon three other days."

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—On Wednesday the new act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to recover possession of small tenements in Ireland, came into operation. By this statute persons in custody for debts not exceeding £10 are to be discharged, and henceforth persons are not to be arrested for sums under that amount, except in cases of slander, deceit, seduction, criminal conversation, and breach of promise of marriage. It is provided by the act that tenements, or parts of houses, where the holding is for a period not exceeding one month, and the rent £1 for the period, may be recovered in a summary way before a magistrate.

SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY.—The shareholders in this company have presented a memorial to the Chairman and Directors, urging a complete revision in the management and the strictest pecuniary economy; looking at the great expenditure of capital in the construction of the line, the enormous sums spent in the abortive experiment of working by atmospheric traction, the depreciated value of the shares, and the suspension of interest, not only on the original capital, but also on the preference shares—these matters, they think, warrant the most searching inquiry, with a view to reducing the legal, engineering, and directoral expenses. The Chairman has acknowledged the receipt of the memorial, and intimates in reply that considerable reductions have been made, and that further reductions will be carried out to the utmost extent practicable.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR PROMOTING PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Board of Health, on Tuesday, published a series of important documents. They are entitled "Second Notification," and affect every portion of Great Britain. The first of these manifestoes contains orders and regulations of the Board, whilst the second gives instructions. In the former, the local authorities, Poor-Law Guardians, &c., throughout the kingdom, and those who are entrusted with the care and management of streets, public ways, lanes, alleys, &c., are required to enforce frequent and perfect cleansing both in habitations and in thoroughfares, and to appoint additional medical officers, &c. In the "Instructions," the spread of cholera is traced to the same causes as those originating typhus and epidemics generally, such as crowded dwellings, bad ventilation, ineffective drainage, &c., and the obvious remedies are indicated. The "Instructions" then go on to state as follows:—

"The importance of the precaution already given in the notification, as to the urgent necessity of the earliest attention to the premonitory symptom, is confirmed by every day's experience. Opportunities have been recently afforded for carefully observing the circumstances connected with the first outbreak of this disease, both in this country and abroad, and the clear result of such observation is, that some of its earliest victims are seized without warning, but that this is the case with comparatively few. In the great majority of instances, even in the early days of its invasion, and almost universally after the violence of its first blow has been spent, distinct warning of its approach is given. That warning, as has been explained, is a relaxed state of the bowels, and whoever has that complaint, in however slight a degree, should, during the present season of danger, place himself immediately under medical care. The medicines recommended in the first notification were intended to be placed in the custody of the heads of families, the masters of schools and workhouses, the owners or agents of large establishments, clergymen, and other intelligent persons, for administration only at times and under circumstances when medical assistance could not be promptly procured. With such a disease as cholera impending, a due regard to his own safety and to the safety of those who are naturally dependent on his care, should induce every one to avail himself without delay of the best assistance within his reach. And for those who cannot afford to pay for medical attendance, or who would not be likely to incur the expense of it, for a complaint apparently so trifling, dispensaries must be opened in convenient situations, with proper medical attendance, if practicable, day and night, where medical advice and medicine may be procured."

"It is of great importance that the local authorities and others should be satisfied as to the measures which it will be expedient to adopt, promptly and thoroughly, when, notwithstanding all the means of precaution and prevention that may have been taken, this disease actually breaks out in any place. The main object of the recital of much of the preceding evidence has been to fix attention on the influence of place in promoting the spread of this pestilence; but the conditions of place which so powerfully predispose to it, in the great majority of instances, cannot be immediately changed. Under circumstances in which no material improvement can be at once effected in the house or locality, the most simple and effectual remedy would be removal from the neighbourhood, and temporary change of habitation; and where, as is commonly the case, the susceptibility is increased by errors in diet, the security would be increased by an immediate change to a suitable regimen. Hitherto the proportion of attacks to the population has nowhere in this country been so large as to render it impracticable, or even difficult, to make provision for the temporary removal of such indigent persons as have appeared to be in imminent danger; and it is a subject deserving consideration, whether, instead of the indiscriminate removal of the sick, it would not be more effectual, as well as less expensive, while provision is made for the proper treatment of the sick, to take some care of those who, in all probability, will be the next victims of the disease, though the blow may not yet have actually fallen on them."

"As an extensive trial of this plan of removal was made in Edinburgh, during the prevalence of the pestilence in that city in 1832, the General Board of Health have endeavoured to ascertain the result of that experience. On consulting Professor Dr. W. Pulteney Alison, who took a principal part in this matter, he has made the following statement."

The Professor's opinion in favour of the practice of removal is then fully quoted, and the document thus proceeds:—

"On this general experience, so strongly corroborated by the particular experience of Edinburgh, and with the advice of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, the general Board of Health have authorised the re-adoption of this measure in Scotland, and have deemed it their duty to confer, by their regulations, the requisite authority for carrying it into effect in England, in all cases where occasion may appear to require it, as one important means of meeting the present visitation."

"But while the General Board of Health have thought it needful to make this provision for the greater security of the poor and destitute, they cannot too earnestly impress upon those in better circumstances, and who can consult their own safety, the importance, on the first outbreak of this disease, of immediate removal from a low, damp, dirty, and confined situation, to one that is high, dry, and open; and of the adoption, at the same time, of a careful regimen."

"Though the General Board of Health have expressed their decided conviction that cholera is not contagious, in the common sense of that term, yet neither they, nor those who coincide in their opinion, consider that there is no danger in overcrowding, or that the disease is not 'catching' in ill-ventilated and ill-conditioned places. The metropolitan sanitary commissioners have observed:—'The result of recent inquiries has been, a progressive approach to the conclusion that the injurious effects produced by the exhalations from the living body, whether in health or disease, are confined within much narrower limits than was formerly supposed. The rapidity and completeness with which such exhalations are diluted and rendered innocuous by free admixture with pure atmospheric air, is now better understood than at any former period: concentrated in confined and crowded apartments, they exercise a most injurious influence on the progress of disease in the sick; concentrated still more, they affect the healthy, and under circumstances in which ventilation is neglected, or cannot be efficiently applied and maintained, first the nurses, then the members of the family who may have been occasionally in the sick chamber, and last of all the medical attendants suffer: at the same time casual visitors are liable to be attacked in proportion to the concentration of the poison and the weakness and susceptibility of the constitution; and persons so attacked, and going to ill-conditioned and confined places, may form new centres of disease. It is the occurrence of such facts that gives countenance to the opinion of the contagiousness of the disease.'"

"It is in the belief that such facts should be regarded as true lessons of experience, that the General Board of Health attach great importance to the prevention of over-crowding, to the removal of the weak and susceptible from the vitiated air of the apartments of the sick, and to the maintenance in sick chambers of the freest ventilation. Many cases having occurred in which the long retention of the dead body in living or sleeping rooms has greatly promoted the spread of disease, the act has called special attention to the need of regulations for the early removal and the proper interment of the corpse, and the General Board of Health have authorised the medical officer, after having ascertained the true cause of death, to give such directions as may appear to him to be required, for the due observance of the regulation relative to this highly-important subject."

"It appears to the General Board of Health to be absolutely necessary, in the present emergency, to concentrate responsibility on the medical officers, and to intrust them with discretionary powers, because the rapidity of the course of cholera will not allow them to wait for direction from the guardians at their weekly meetings; and seeing the many and arduous duties that devolve upon the medical officers, the General Board of Health cannot but express a hope that the remuneration of these officers will be more proportionate to the value of the services required than it was upon the former occasion."

"The Board of Health will, from time to time, communicate to the local authorities such additional information as circumstances may appear to render necessary, on matters relating to the removal of nuisances, and the prevention and mitigation of disease, in their official circular.—Signed, by order of the Board, H. AUSTIN, Sec."

THE REGENT'S QUADRANT.

WHATEVER difference of opinion may exist as to the professional eminence of the late Mr. Nash, the architect, to his genius we owe the most magnificent metropolitan improvement of the present century—the formation of the splendid avenue by which an architectural communication was opened from the Regent's Park, by Portland-place, through nearly a mile of street, to Pall Mall, and subsequently extended to St. James's Park. This tasteful work was commenced in the year 1816, under the illustrious auspices of the Prince Regent, and was appropriately named after the Royal patron.

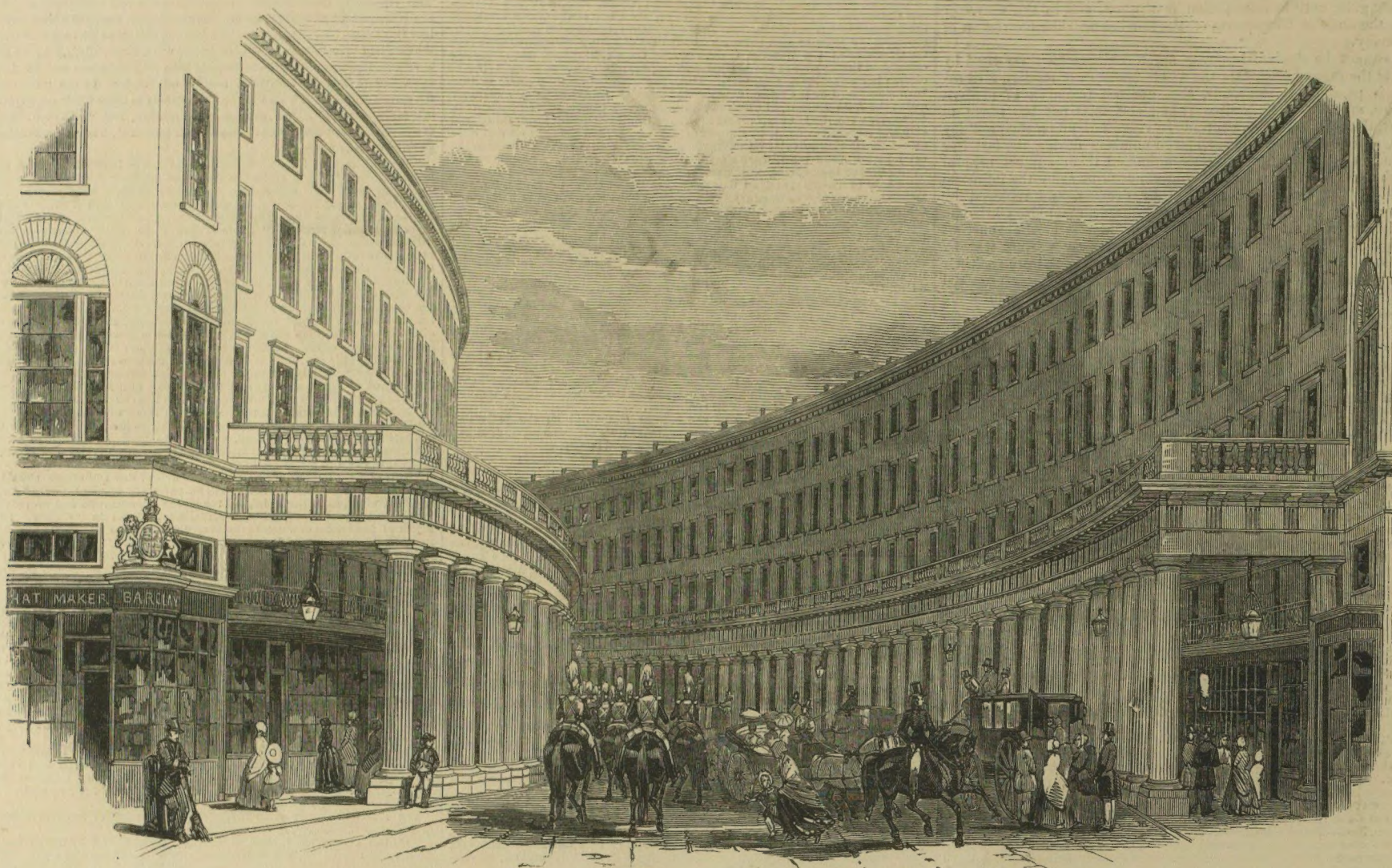
In the Descriptive Key to the Large View of London, given in the Fifth Volume of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, we endeavoured to render justice to Mr. Nash's share in this great work. The houses in this right Royal street are from the designs of other architects besides Mr. Nash, but with him originated the plan; and one of its grandest features strikingly illustrates the foremost characteristic of Nash's genius—the mastery of difficulties of design with a success which, at one time or other, rendered his professional services acceptable to the majority of his brother architects. Of this class of achievement, the formation of Regent-street presents a fine example; for one of the greatest merits in its plan is the uniting of the different line of Regent-street, above Piccadilly, with that of the line towards Waterloo-place, and this by the avoidance of a common-place elbow, through the classical introduction of "the Quadrant," with its stately cast-iron columns, and graceful sweep of lofty elevations. Yet his "happy idea" of unique contrivance can only be fully appreciated in the northern view of western London from the gallery of the York Column, where its geometrical fitness is at once seen.

Nevertheless, no man of genius in our time has been so lampooned as the originator of this improvement; even his ingenious expedient of coating brickwork with Roman cement, in close imitation of stone, has been turned into epigram:—

Augustus at Rome was for building renown'd,
And of marble he left what of brick he had found;
But is not our Nash, too, a very great master?
He finds us all brick, and he leaves us all plaster.

In the construction of the "Quadrant," however, Nash availed himself of

R E G E N T ' S Q U A D R A N T .



THE QUADRANT, FROM VIGO-STREET.

more lasting materials than either of the above; for the colonnade consists of cast-iron columns raised upon granite plinths. The columns are of the Roman-Doric order, each 16 ft. 2 in. high, exclusive of the plinth; and, being painted, have all the appearance of stone. Altogether, this has been, from the first, esteemed the most elegant portion of Regent-street: its continuous rows of columns sweeping round in charming perspective, form a fine object, and an extremely picturesque variation to the general architectural decorations of the houses; and, could the sunshine have rested on both sides of the street at once, the colonnade would have been as useful as ornamental. Well do we remember the general admiration of the novelty on its completion; how the ballustraded roof was recommended as a general promenade for the inhabitants of the houses, and how the footway beneath was welcomed by the public as an exceedingly agreeable resort in wet weather. The upper promenade, however, proved a failure, the scheme neither concurring with English taste nor climate. A serious objection, too, lay in one story of the houses—the mezzanine—being dark and gloomy, and especially so in the winter months, thus offering great obstruction to the ventilation of the lower rooms and shops, so necessary to comfort and health; in addition to which, the value of the house property was considerably lessened by the great number of doubtful

characters to whom the sheltered portions of the street presented an attraction, to the great discomfort and prejudice of the shopkeepers. One of the evils was, in some instances, attempted to be remedied by glazing the colonnade roof; and the moral status of the promenade beneath was sought to be improved: but serious objections remained, and these, at length, decided the authorities of the Woods and Forests (this being Crown property) on the removal of the colonnade: an Act of Parliament for this purpose was obtained during the past session, and the work of demolition is now in progress, as we this week illustrate. Many regrets have been expressed at the alteration; and we confess that we unwillingly part with this grand architectural characteristic, more especially as our metropolitan street architecture presents so few examples for commendation to be associated with the Quadrant Colonnade. Nevertheless, to the parties most interested—the inhabitants and owners of the property—the change will be highly beneficial; while, in apparently adding to the width of the street, and in the architectural enrichments of the houses being increased, its picturesqueness will scarcely be diminished.

Our illustrations display two views of the Quadrant: one, from Vigo-street, with the colonnade entire; the other, from Tichborne-circus, as the street will appear when the alterations are completed. It will be seen that these begin at the

mezzanine or *entresol* story, where highly-enriched pilasters are introduced on either side of the windows, from which spring consoles of elegant form, supporting a balcony.

The spaces between the windows are relieved by sunken paneling and pateras, similar ornaments being introduced in corresponding portions of the balcony. The mouldings and cornices to the windows on the first floor have been greatly increased in importance, and the second story is united to the first with much skillfulness of design. The whole of these alterations are being carried out by James Pennethorne, Esq.; the contractor for the work is Mr. Kelk.

A strange story obtained circulation in the newspapers, some days since—that the contractor, who had purchased the cast-iron columns of the Government, had sold them to a railway company, at a profit of upwards of cent. per cent. Mr. Kelk is, certainly, the purchaser of the columns; but there is no truth in the other part of the story—a sort of bargain gossip, which easily finds credence. The columns, however, 270 in number, with the granite plinth, &c., will, by Mr. Kelk's order, be sold by auction, by Messrs. Eversfield and Horne, on Tuesday next, when the parties interested would, we dare say, not object to find the public gossip a correct anticipation.



THE QUADRANT, AS IT WILL APPEAR FROM TICHBORNE-STREET WITH THE ALTERATIONS COMPLETED.



"GUY FAWKES,"—DRAWN BY DODGSON.

GUY FAWKES DAYS.

Oh! yes, we remember
Those Fifties of November—
Best of our holidays,
First of our jolly days—
Times always glorious,
Ranting—uproarious:
Welcome to urchins all;
Dear to both great and small.
Never, in after-time,
Found we such fun in rhyme—

As, the full streets among,
Bearing our Guy along,
We sang the old ditty
All day, thro' the city
"Please to remember
The Fifth of November,"
And gather'd the coppers
From passers or stoppers,
Or pleased window-peepers—
Importunate reapers

Of tribute to buy
A warm exit for "Guy."

Ah, well we remember
Those fifties of November,
The laughing, the frolicking,
Shouting and rollicking:
When the powder was hot
And the squibs, and what not,
And the night had begun
For unlimited fun;

When the bonfire was lighted,
The fuses ignited,
And Guy like a felon,
With foolscap and bell on,
Was hung from a tree—
Ignominiously,
And dangled his bandy-legs,
Shapeless as brandy kegs,
Over the crackling flame—
We keeping up the game—
Shouting, the whole of us,
That, for the soul of us

"We knew no reason
Why gunpowder treason"
Should slip memory
And deprive us of Guy,
And afford no more pastime
As good as the last time.

'Twas foolish such glee,
But right happy were we.
And, foolish or wise,
Such delight was a prize
Far richer and rarer,
And every way fairer,
Than many a brighter
Since known to the writer.—H. J.

CROATIAN TROOPS.

The accompanying scene is an episodal illustration from the great struggle now



ADVANCED GUARD OF THE CROATIAN IRREGULARS.

waging in the Austrian dominions. The Croats, or Croats, are now fighting to desperation, under Radetzky and their Ban Joseph Von Jellachich, with varied success. One of the dispatches of the past month runs thus:—"The corps of Croats, which had been ineffectually attacked on the 9th by the National Guard of Oedenburg, has been beaten by General Moga. The affair took place on the 11th inst. One-third of the enemy was cut to pieces, a second taken prisoner, and the remainder dispersed."

Again, their position in the struggle will be understood by the following extract from a proclamation from the Hungarian camp, posted in the streets of Vienna on the 20th ult.:—"The Hungarian army hereby declares that it has come to succour its Austrian brethren, and that it will pursue with its whole power the Croatian army, which has been chased from Hungary, and which is at this moment ravaging the plains of Austria. We are persuaded that, in chasing from Austria the hostile army of Jellachich, and re-establishing the interrupted communication with the city of Vienna, we shall render the greatest service to the liberty of the people, as well as to the dynasty and to the whole Monarchy."

In some instances, the condition of the Croats is truly deplorable. In an engagement, stated on Oct. 20 to have taken place between the Hungarian troops and those of Jellachich, Colonel Perczel made prisoners 800 Croats and all their officers, in the neighbourhood of Kunischa. These prisoners are described as living skeletons. It was intended at first to send them back to their homes; but, it having transpired that those who had been released had taken up arms against Hungary, and that a corps of 10,000 men had penetrated anew into Somogy, it was resolved that the prisoners remaining should be drafted amongst the different fortresses in Hungary. Again, six thousand Croats, most probably marauders and stragglers of Jellachich's army, have been partially destroyed, or put to flight, near Eisenburg, by the *landsturm*, as they were on the point of escaping into Styria.

The Ban has miraculous influence over the Croats, the secret of which is that he is a Croat, and proud to be one, and all his energies are turned towards one object—to procure for his nation that position in Hungary which they claim. He speaks the dialect of the people. "It is the language of my beloved mother (he said one day), and I am proud that I can speak it." Their Ban and their General, he converses with his Croats, and tells them things they had never dreamt of—visions of honour and glory. It is no wonder that when he appears every eye is turned upon him—that they listen, open-mouthed, to what he says—and that they are ready to follow him to Buda, Pesth, Vienna, or Milan! When they see him, they shout their enthusiastic "Zivio!" (Let him live!) and will follow him anywhere.

Although brought into more regular discipline by the Austrian Government, the Croats still retain their taste for war. Their untutored state, however, is accompanied by many traits of fidelity. Notwithstanding their revolt against Austria, in 1755, on account of certain innovations, their despair was indescribable when they found themselves united to France in 1809.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first performance for the present season took place on Wednesday night. The announcement of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and the first appearance of Mr. Costa in his new position of Conductor to the Society's concerts, attracted an immense auditory. Every part of Exeter Hall was crowded to excess, and amongst the auditory were seen the most distinguished amateurs and musical celebrities. A more exciting scene has been rarely witnessed; and, on Costa's entrance to assume the *baton*, the applause was deafening—the six hundred amateurs and *artistes*, forming the vast orchestra of six hundred performers, joining most heartily in this enthusiastic greeting to the greatest Musical Conductor of the age. At the end of the first part, and at the conclusion of the oratorio, the greetings for him were renewed again and again—thus proving that he had already secured for the members of the Society their desired object, namely, a marked improvement in the execution.

Having given in another part of our impression an Engraving of the new orchestra, with a key to the alterations and improvements, accompanied by a brief sketch of the rise and progress of the Society, little space can be afforded to a detailed analysis of one of the finest interpretations of Mendelssohn's sublime work we have ever listened to. On all hands it has been admitted that a more perfect performance has never been heard in London.

The score of "Elijah," as our well-informed readers are aware, is particularly difficult in the orchestral parts, for never is the instrumentation still a moment; from the beginning to the end, the band is perpetually going, as an adjunct to the descriptive choral pieces. From the delicate development and colouring of this instrumental under-current, is the great skill of a conductor exacted. And herein did Costa prove himself worthy of his mission. With kindred genius he touched the mighty inspirations of the lamented master spirit, producing those exquisite gradations of tone, those delicate discriminations in the *nuances*, that inexhaustible energy and never-failing precision which has been his characteristic in the conduct of the works of the great symphonists, as well as in the embodiment of the lyric drama.

The overture was a foretaste, by the beautiful working of inner parts, of the choral treat; and as the burst of voices came and the chorus of the people, "Help, Lord," could must have been the heart which could have resisted such powerful strains. The night was Mendelssohnian throughout; he was there in the spirit if not in the presence; and the poetry of his conceptions was realised by the sympathy infused by the conductor. Vitality was given to parts which had hitherto been regarded as sterile. These were intellectual readings of the words by the chorists; the tongue seemed to cleave, indeed, in the description that the "Deeps had no water," and as the full tide of voices rolled on in the injunctions to keep the commandments, never was the power of music without scenic adjuncts more marvellously proved. The tears of the many were silent tributes, but these were eloquent. Let us record how decorous was the approbation bestowed on the oratorio: free from the vulgar annoyance of incessant encores, and from the boisterous outward demonstrations of applause, the feeling of the vast assemblage could not be mistaken. The attention was rivetted, the feeling was general and sympathetic, and when, at the close, there was the legitimate chance for a burst, the occasion was never lost.

In recording the names of Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss A. Williams, Miss Duval, Mr. Locket, Mr. J. A. Novello, and Mr. Phillips, it will suffice to establish that the general execution of the solos was gratifying and impressive. Exceptions may be taken here and there to certain readings, but there was a conscientious disposition on the part of all to do honour to Mendelssohn. The double quartet "For he shall give," the quartet "Cast thy burden," the trio "Lift thine eyes," and the "Oh, come every one," went beautifully. Of choral pieces that were more strikingly depicted than on any former occasion, the one "But the Lord," in the last part, was very remarkable. The "Thanks be to God" was quite electrical; and the "He watches over Israel" was deliciously done. The Pagan choruses were wonderfully fine; and the one, "The fire descends," almost appalling. This was a great night, and a new era for the Sacred Harmonic Society.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—M. Sainton having joined her Majesty's private band, has resigned the post of leader to the Academy Concerts and principal professor of the violin. The directors have appointed Mr. Henry Blagrove as M. Sainton's successor. Mr. Henry Lazarus, principal clarinet of the Royal Italian Opera, has been nominated professor of the clarinet, for which instrument no successor had been named up to this time since the celebrated Wellman's death, some years since. Mr. Lazarus is a worthy successor to Wellman.

Mlle. Nissen.—This vocalist, like Jenny Lind, is a native of Stockholm, and she was also a fellow pupil with Mlle. Lind of Manuel Garcia in Paris, the brother of Malibran and Vardot. Mlle. Nissen has sung at the Italian Operas in Paris and St. Petersburg; and she has been very popular in Italy, at Rome, Bologna, &c., in "Norma," the "Sonnambula," &c. It is her first essay at Covent Garden Theatre in the English language.

THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.—The Concerts of this Society will begin for the season on the 13th inst.; the second, on the 27th inst.; and the third, on the 11th of December.

GRISI.—Mme. Grisi is now in Paris; she will not sing at any place until the opening of the Royal Italian Opera.

MARCO.—This distinguished tenor will probably make a winter tour in England with Thalberg, the pianist.

MBLE LIND.—On Friday week, a concert was given at the Town-Hall, Birmingham, at which Mlle. Lind, M. Roger, Signori F. Lablache and Belletti, sang—Balfie being the conductor. This week, three performances and a concert have been given by the same party at Brighton. It is believed that Southampton will be visited on the 8th.

DEATH OF MARIA MILANOLLO.—Concert frequenters will easily recollect the sisters Milanollo, some few seasons since. "Endowed with a keen sensibility for art," states the *Musical Record*, "and gifted with a faculty of perception of the highest standard of excellence in taste, expression, and style, these charming sisters fairly take the senses by assault; and when we state that no difficulties in execution stand in their way—that in their duets and solos passages of beauty and ingenuity are given with marvellous certainty and great effect—our readers may feel persuaded to experience the sensation we have received by their united performances on the violin." This notice was penned in reference to their performance at a concert at Willis's Rooms, in May, 1845. Teresa, the eldest, the same season, had the honour of playing in the quartets of the Beethoven Society. Maria, the youngest, is, alas! no more. On the 21st Oct. she expired in Paris, of hooping-cough, at the early age of sixteen, to the grief of her mother and sister. She was buried on the 24th, the funeral ceremony taking place at St. Roch, in the presence of the musical celebrities now in the capital. A monument will be raised to Maria's memory, at Père-la-Chaise, amongst the *artistes*, of whom she was one of the brightest ornaments.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—M. Girard, who conducts the orchestra of the Paris Grand Opera, has been elected the successor of Habene, in the direction of the *Conservatoire* Concerts. Vivien, after giving concerts with great success in Brussels, has returned to Paris, and will soon arrive in London. The first representation of Clapisson's new opera, "Jeanne la Folle," was to take place on the 3rd instant. An occasional piece, called "Andrema a Parigi," altered from Rossini's "Viaggio a Reims," composed in 1825, the music of which, three years afterwards, he blended in "Count Ory," has been produced at the Italian Opera in Paris. The purport was to prove that the Republic was a bugbear, and that the capital ought not to be deserted by fashion. It does not appear, however, that this opera has made any proselytes, and the absences continue. The opera was sung by Madame Castellani, Mlle. Persiani, Mlle. Bosio, Mlle. Sara (Miss Houson), Mlle. Clari, Madame Bellini, and by Bordas, Morelli, Arnoldi, and Ronconi. The last-mentioned singer had but a slight sketch to fill up, that of a Paris cockney; but he rendered it most diverting. The cavatins of Madame Persiani and Madame Castellani were also much applauded; but the piece was pronounced to be *froide et ennuyeuse*—fatal words in the mouths of Parisian dilettanti.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Owing to Mr. Reeves's indisposition on Saturday last, Balfe's opera of the "Enchantress" was substituted for the announced "Sonnambula." Anber's "Haydée" was promised for Monday, but was postponed until Wednesday, on the same plea of illness for the tenor. On Wednesday, a further adjournment until this evening (Saturday) was declared in the bills, and a medical certificate has been printed in the journals, still throwing the onus of the delays on Mr. Reeves.

We regret these disappointments, which, of course, must be equally disastrous for the manager as the company; but it is to be regretted, that, instead of resorting to the equivocal proceeding of closing the theatre for a week, the *début* of Mlle. Nissen, which had been advertised for Thursday, did not take place, especially as Mr. Harrison, who is to be the *Polliotte*, has sung that part frequently before. However, we trust to hear of no further contrarieties, and that the success of such a beautiful opera as that of "Haydée," and the triumph of Mlle. Nissen next Tuesday, for that is the night now fixed for her *début*, will tend to the prosperity of the undertaking, on which the fortunes of so many families are dependant, exclusive of the considerations of art.

PRINCESS.

The general style of mounting and executing "Norma," last Monday night, was so very creditable, that it is to be regretted that the new representative of the Druidical priestess should have proved inadequate. Mlle. de Roissy, as a mere vocalist, has very considerable executive power, but she has to contend with an organ which is not sympathetic in its quality. It is of that thin, wiry, shrill body or volume, well adapted to develop vocal mechanism, to astonish, but little calculated to charm. Then it was a mistake to have selected *Norma* for her first appearance. It is not a character which depends on the nice rendering of portions of the cavatina, and of the duos and concerted pieces; but it is the impulse of strong passions, and of great physical force, which alone carry an *artiste* through such an ordeal. Mlle. Roissy is an accomplished vocalist, who, in parts better adapted for her agile powers of execution, will no doubt take her revenge.

The *Adalgisa* of Miss Poole was, artistically speaking, not nearly so well sung as Mlle. de Roissy sang the music of "Norma," told infinitely more with the audience, from the influence of simple feeling and a delicious organ; and although the French *prima donna* was exceedingly well received, the hearty, spontaneous applause of Miss Poole's hearers secured her ultimately the advantage in both the duos, which were encored, as well as Mlle. de Roissy in the adagio of the "Casta diva." Allen's *Pollio* was admirably conceived and energetically acted; and the *Oroveso* of Weiss was emphatically sung.

ADELPHI.

We cannot compliment the management upon the farce of "The Dance of the Shirt," produced here on Monday evening. The story is that of some milliners, who subscribe for a ball; but the treasurer—a kind-hearted girl—gives the money away in charity. We remember a story all about this in a remote number of *Ainsworth's Magazine*, called "Miss (Somebody's) Polka Party;" and, still further back, we recollect a charming sketch of Paul de Kock's, called "Un Bal des Grisettes"—the original, we suspect, of all. We are not, however, finding fault with the source, as magazine papers have furnished some of our most successful pieces; we only object to the manner in which the subject was worked out. The author took a bad line, hazily defined, between fun and sentiment; and, in consequence, the audience could not make out which he was going for, and so believed in neither.

Yet there were all the elements of comicality in the plot and characters. Miss Woolgar as the kind-hearted sempstress; Mrs. Frank Matthews as *Sally Mander*; Mr. Paul Bedford as a member of the Fire Brigade, *John Pipes*; and Mr. Munday as a purveyor of asses' milk, ought to have ensured the success of the farce amongst them. It was, however, not a hit, and so the audience thought when it was announced for repetition.

Mr. Wright came back to his favourite boards on the same evening, and was most enthusiastically received in the first piece. His admirers—and we are of them—evidently regard him as the Adelphi Theatre collectively, and do not place full credence in it when he is away. They can spare anybody else, but Mr. Wright must be there; and long may he continue to make us injure ourselves seriously with laughter.

STRAND.

As we announced, this tiny theatre opened on Monday, under the direction of Mr. Hooper, who has collected a company with the majority of whose names we are not very familiar. The pieces selected were the old musical romance of "Henri Quatre," Haynes Bayly's old interlude of "The British Legion," and the old farce of "Deaf as a Post"—forming altogether the bill of fare that one might expect in the provinces, but not calculated to attract a London audience. If Mr. Hooper wishes to succeed, he must trust entirely to novelty. As we have before observed, the Strand Theatre is so very small, that it must be quite full to return a profit; and a crowded house can only be commanded by first-rate productions. Mediocrity at the present day must end in failure, and more especially in the theatrical world, about which the public is getting exceedingly acute.

Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam are engaged at the MARYLEBONE Theatre. They will commence at the termination of Mr. T. P. Cooke's performances, about a week hence, and continue up to Christmas—opening with the "Flowers of the Forest," and the "Rough Diamond." We think that the inhabitants of the neighbourhood from St. John's Wood to Oxford Terrace are under no small obligations to the lessee for his unceasing energy in catering for them. The Keeleys, Mr. Hudson, T. P. Cooke, and other "stars" have been successively engaged; and all the pieces in which these popular *artistes* have played have been in every respect as well mounted as when originally produced. The secret of managerial success is not so difficult to be discovered. An audience will always flock to any theatre at which they can make certain to be amused, or, besides, see an evident desire on the part of the management to treat them liberally. If this feeling does not exist, not all the conventional newspaper paragraphs in the world, nor self-glorification at the top of the playbills, will fill the house.

Mr. Leigh Murray, we are sorry to say, has been seriously indisposed, and has not been able to perform this week. The OLYMPIC can ill spare him, and we shall rejoice to hear of his speedy convalescence.

The SURREY Theatre is undergoing a complete renovation. A new stage is to be laid down; a splendid act-drop is being painted by Messrs. Grieve and Tebbin, and the auditory will be made exceedingly beautiful as well as convenient. It will open on December 26.

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during the past week has been a continuation of the previous dull and wet weather. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday the sky was more or less covered by cumuli and scud during the day; at times, however, it was nearly free from clouds; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 48½°. Friday, till after noon, the sky was overcast, and during the remainder of the day more or less cloud prevailed; rain was falling heavily during the morning, and again at night; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 52½°. Saturday, the sky, early in the morning, was cloudless, and overcast afterwards, with rain falling frequently; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 46½°. Sunday, the sky was mostly cloudy, till the evening, and rain was falling frequently; after 9 p.m. the sky was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 48°. Monday, early in the morning, the sky was clear, and again at night; between these times it was mostly cloudy, and rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 43½°. Tuesday, the morning was foggy; for a short time before noon the sun shone brightly, at other times rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was W., and the average temperature of the air was 43½°. Wednesday, the day was exceedingly damp and foggy; the air was in a calm state, and its temperature was 46°, and that for the week ending this day was 47½°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings of each day:—

	Thursday, Oct. 26, the highest during the day was 59½ deg., and the lowest was 37 deg.	
Friday, Oct. 27,	55	47½
Saturday, Oct. 28,	55	37½
Sunday, Oct. 29,	55	41
Monday, Oct. 30,	56	37
Tuesday, Oct. 31,	54½	33
Wednesday, Nov. 1,	51	41½
Blackheath, Nov. 2, 1848.		J. G.

THE ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.—It is with infinite regret we have to state that the cases of Assyrian sculpture, &c., which have reached the British Museum from Nimroud, *via* Bombay, have suffered so much in their transit as to have greatly impaired the value of some, and utterly destroyed the usefulness and interest of others. The whole are in bad or ruined condition, and obliged to be placed at once in skillful hands to amend and restore what is possible. The drawers, generally, had been so carelessly packed with stone and glass, or vitrified substances and alabaster, mixed together, that the latter two friable materials have been, in many instances, broken to pieces, or ground into dust. The destruction in this respect is irreparable. The ivory subjects and carved stones and inscriptions, though mutilated, are not so fatally lost; and when they are cleared of the mud and dirt in which they were found by Mr. Layard, and forwarded to England, will, we trust, lead us to a more certain knowledge of this ancient world, people, and their arts and histories. We presume that several weeks must elapse before the antiquities can be in a fit state to be shown to the public. In addition to the misfortunes we have mentioned, we are sorry to say that some of the most precious of the relics which reached Bombay have not got thence to London. By whom or how abstracted does not appear; but certain it is that they were seen in India, and are not among the packages forwarded to England; and it is lamentable to think that, after having been preserved by Mother Earth for 3000 years, they should have been brought to the light of day only to perish.—*Literary Gazette*.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL GUARD TO MANCHESTER.—It is stated that several of this gallant body of men (about 1400, principally from Paris), who have been in London during the last few days, made many inquiries about Manchester, its people, its factories, and, above all, the Free-Trade Hall, which they expressed a strong desire to see. A deputation waited on the London and North-Western Railway Company, in order to ascertain upon what terms a number of the National Guard could be taken to and returned from Manchester. Moderate terms were offered, and it is anticipated that a detachment of the 3rd legion, which is about to visit England in a short time, will spend a day or two in this city.—*Manchester Guardian*.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Chamber of Commerce of Manchester has addressed a memorial to the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Plantations, protesting against the transfer of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Bishop of Gloucester will hold an ordination in the Cathedral Church of Bristol, on Dec. 24.

Lord Bexley has presented the sum of £200 to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Professorship of German in the London University has become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Bialoblotzky.

Captain Swyne, of the 63rd Regiment, on last Saturday morning, destroyed himself, in his apartment, at No. 8, Cecil-street, Strand. A regimental sword was lying by him, the point of which was covered with blood, having been forced by him into his side. A surgeon was sent for, but the unfortunate gentleman expired before his arrival.

The *commission de clémence*, instituted in Paris for the revision of the cases of the prisoners of June, ordered to be transported by the military commissions, has terminated its labours. Out of 3800 cases submitted to it, the commission have resolved that 965 of the transported shall forthwith be recommended to the clemency of the chief of the Executive Government. A second series is to be pardoned at a later period; and the number of the transported, whose ex le will be fixed at a maximum of ten years, will amount to about 1700.

Macdonald, the marine, who was tried in July last by court-martial at Portsmouth for striking Captain Baynes, of the *Bellerophon*, on the quarter-deck, and sentenced to transportation for life, has received her Majesty's most gracious pardon. The court-martial followed close upon the investigation that had taken place before one of the Lords of the Admiralty respecting the discipline of the *Bellerophon*, and there seemed no doubt that the prisoner had committed the crime in a fit of despair.

The Hon. Charles Wm. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, youngest son of Earl Fitzwilliam, has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of Lord Morpeth, now Earl of Carlisle.

The administration of the French Post-office has published a notice, that the uniform postage of 20 centimes for letters not exceeding 7½ grammes in weight will come into operation on 1st January next. Pre-payment will be voluntary, and postage stamps similar to those in England, but bearing the head of the figure of Liberty, will be prepared.

The returns of the French customs duties collected in September last amounted to 8,733,654 francs, or 2,121,286 less than in the corresponding month of 1847. The customs produced during the nine months of 1848, ending on the 1st of October, 62,826,100 francs, showing a diminution as compared with 1847 of 37,021,199 francs.

The Committee of the French National Assembly on Legislation, in its report on the subject of arrest for debt, recommends that the old law be maintained, but with considerable modifications with respect to arrest in civil, commercial, and criminal matters.

Importations of potatoes have lately taken place from France and Belgium, of the most extensive character.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of General Cavaignac, commanding that the system laid down for placing signal-lights during the night, practised on board the steamers of the military navy of France, be likewise adopted by the commercial steamers. The system referred to is the one rendered compulsory in the British navy by the act of the 29th June, 1848.

David Power, Esq., of the Norfolk Circuit, is appointed Recorder of Ipswich.

Captain Malet is to be the Deputy Governor of Millbank Penitentiary, to succeed Mr. Laurence, appointed to the gaol of Dorchester.

On Thursday morning, last week, about four o'clock, the three powder-mills at Sedgewick, near Kendal, were totally destroyed by an explosion; the report was heard at a distance of 40 miles, and mistaken for thunder. Fortunately no person was present, so that no lives were lost. The mills were the property of Messrs. Wakefield, of Kendal.

The proprietors of the *Dundee Advertiser*, after a trial of three years, have found it necessary to advance the price of their journal—selling papers for less than cost price not having answered their purpose.

On Thursday morning, last week, James M'Whellan was executed at Ayr for the murder of a young lad named James Young, at Forty Acres, near Kilmarnock. The wretched man, up till two or three days before his death, exhibited a very unsatisfactory state of mind, and only the day before could be brought to make a simple admission that he was guilty of the murder.

On Saturday last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a little boy, about five years old, son of Mr. John Geech, a roper at Padstow, near Plymouth, when playing in his father's rope-walk, fell into a furnace of boiling tar. His screams soon brought his father and others to his assistance, when he was taken out, but so dreadfully scalded that he died after twelve hours' suffering.

Out of the three thousand two hundred Paris insurgents transported, there are no less than one hundred and fifty artists, or about one-twentieth of the whole. Whilst every nation in Europe is represented amongst them, there is not one Englishman nor even an Irishman.

With praiseworthy liberality, the Marquis of Bute has lent his noble collection of pictures for ten years to the Royal Scottish Academy—a valuable boon to Scottish artists.

On Monday, an inquest was held on the body of Daniel Rogers, aged 27, a respectable and steady young man, a compositor, in the employ of Messrs. Clowes, printers, who died from exhaustion, produced by paroxysms of insanity, the result of intense grief for the death of his wife. Verdict accordingly.

On Friday (se'night), at Brilley, in Hertfordshire, a wretched drunkard, named Whitford, murdered his wife. He was partially intoxicated; and on attempting to go out to obtain more liquor, and finding that his wife had locked the door, he suddenly seized a heavy piece of wood and beat out her brains by repeated blows. The murderer was secured the next day.

On Monday an inquest was held on the body of James Orpwood, aged forty years, who was formerly in an affluent position, and was the owner of a very large drug establishment in the metropolis. He failed in business, and having become very much reduced, his mind became affected, and he cut his throat with a razor. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

On Tuesday, the engine of the Caledonian express down-train ran off the line at the curve, about half a mile south of the Weedon station on the London and North-Western Railway. Four of the carriages were drawn off the rails; the two last, with the guard's break, remained on. The carriages were damaged very much, but it is stated that none of the passengers were injured, except two who received slight contusions. The driver and fireman were severely scalded.

During the last few days, accounts have been received at Lloyd's of the loss of several vessels. The *Free Trader*, for Cork, from St. John's, New Brunswick; a Hamburg emigrant ship, for New York, with 122 passengers; and the *Michigan*, bound for London, are reported as lost. The captain, his wife, and three seamen belonging to the latter vessel were drowned. Twelve other seamen were saved by the brig *Anderson*. Three or four vessels have been reported as wrecked during the late gales, but fortunately without loss of life in any instance.

Tennipenny Postage Stamps have been issued for sale. They will be sold for the present only at St. Martin's-le-Grand and the branch offices in Lombard-street, Borough, Charing-cross, at the chief offices in Edinburgh and Dublin, and at about 100 of the principal country offices in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The tennipenny stamps are, in shape and size, like the shilling postage stamps, but they are of a red colour.

The states of the Zollverein are understood to have consented to the admission of British goods free from additional duties, provided they are accompanied by certificates of origin; and the Prussian Government has intimated an intention of reimbursing the additional duties already paid on British merchandise imported with proper certificates, and of inviting the other states of the Zollverein to adopt the same course.

Sir William Ffolkes, Bart., has been elected Chairman of the Norfolk Estuary Company, vice Lord George Bentinck, deceased.

A new church is about to be erected in Bethnal-green, dedicated to St. Thomas. An ecclesiastical district has already been assigned to it, and the Rev. Wm. Kerry, M.A., will be the officiating minister.

Sir Wm. Colebrooke, the new Governor-General of the Windward Islands, has arrived at Barbadoes.

A reciprocal arrangement has been made between France and Russia, whereby the vessels of both nations will be allowed the privileges of nationality at the respective ports of these countries. French goods imported into Russia in French bottoms will be admitted without the necessity of the usual certificate of origin.

Accounts from Stockholm, of the 20th of October, announce that London and the other ports on the Thames, as also Sunderland and Leith, and the whole of the harbours in the Frith of Forth, and all other Scotch ports, are classed in the quarantine regulations as suspected of being infected with cholera.

The valleys of the Soar and of the Trent have been for some days flooded to a great depth; and the Fen district, in Norfolk and Lincolnshire, has presented a similar appearance. There have been also inundations in and around Canterbury.

A young man, in passing through one of the roads at the west end of the town of Ashburton, last week, perceived a couple of hawks in the hedgerow in full combat; he immediately took off his coat and put it on them, and secured both without injury. Their talons were so firmly fixed in each other, that eventually one must have fallen a victim to his antagonist.

The Rev. W. Cotton, chaplain to the Bishop of Australia, has offered to give £500 to the restoration fund of St. Nicholas Church and schools, Great Yarmouth, on condition that the remaining deficiency be raised by the parish ioners.

A few days since, a fine whale, 30 feet long and 13 feet in girth, was taken in the Humber, having been left on the shore by the receding tide. It was brought down to Hull, and conveyed to one of the Greenland boiling yards.

The intelligence from India this week mentions two shipwrecks near Calcutta—that of the *Belleisle*, from Glasgow, which ran upon the Reef Head and was totally lost, and that of the *John Wood*, from Calcutta for Manritius, which went on shore in False Bay, and it was hoped, might be got off by the aid of a steamer. In the first case the carpenter alone was lost, in the second all hands have been saved.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PEACE CONGRESS IN LONDON.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the friends of peace was held at Exeter Hall, to receive M. Visschers, Councillor to the Belgian Government; M. Francisque Bouvet, member of the French National Assembly; the Baron Suringar of Holland; Elihu Burritt, Esq., of the United States; and Wm. Ewart, Esq., M.P., the President and Vice-Presidents of the late Peace Congress at Brussels. C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair. The vast hall was crowded in every corner, and the platform was filled with the more prominent advocates of the cause, among whom were Dr. Bowring, M.P.; Dr. Lee, of Aylesbury; J. Sturges, Esq., of Birmingham; H. Clapp, Esq., of the United States; G. W. Alexander, Esq., of London; Professor Hoppus; T. Krag, of Christiania, Norway; Lord Beresford; Sir W. Lawson, Bart.; Dr. Newton, &c. Messrs. Bouvet and Suringar were unavoidably absent. A French National Guard who had taken his seat on a back bench, was, on being perceived by the meeting, loudly welcomed forward to a chair on the first rank of the platform, and there again enthusiastically cheered.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by a brief address, in which he stated that the present meeting had originated in the important Peace Congress which had lately been held at Brussels, a deputation from which congress was now in England, for the purpose of co-operating with the friends of peace in this country in the great object it was so essential to establish, the realisation of that holy state which the Saviour of mankind had come to declare—"Peace on earth, goodwill among men."

Mr. Scoble having detailed the proceedings of the Peace Congress at Brussels, observed that its principles were making way throughout the civilised world. Before the Congress assembled at Brussels, there had been forwarded to it letters from Italy, from Germany, from France, from Schleswig, from Holstein, from all parts of Europe, entirely concurring in the object of the Congress.

W. Bowley, Esq., of Gloucester, moved the first resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting cordially approves of the convocation of the recent Peace Congress at Brussels, and of the opinions and practical measures embodied in its resolutions, and would testify its gratitude to God for the unanimity and wisdom which characterised its entire proceedings; and it holds with delight the presence of M. Visschers, who, with the various Vice-Presidents, contributed so largely to give effect to the deliberations of that Assembly.

Dr. Bowring seconded the resolution.

The resolution having been put and carried unanimously, the Chairman introduced

M. Visschers, who was most cordially received, and addressed the meeting in French, his observations—which were of a general nature in support of the resolution—being subsequently rendered to the meeting in English by Dr. Bowring. Messrs. Ewart, M.P., and Burritt also spoke.

G. W. Alexander, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends, moved the second resolution:—

That permanent and universal peace is the only condition that can fully develop the principles of Christianity, civilisation, and commerce; and ensure the social happiness and moral improvement of mankind; and we therefore regard with the highest satisfaction all the interchanges of good offices, fraternal communications, and friendly visits, between individuals and communities of different nations, believing that they will directly conduce to unite the people of the earth in the bonds of perpetual brotherhood.

He contended that war was not only opposed to Christianity, but had been fatal to the temporal interests of all countries and all mankind. It was to war that we were indebted for those enormous national burdens under which the people of England were suffering.

The resolution, seconded by the Rev. J. Burnett, having been passed,

M. Jouselin, *Substituté du Procureur de la République Française*, the National Guard above referred to, briefly addressed the meeting in English. He could not express (he said) all the feelings that warmed his heart, but he thanked them for himself and his countrymen, the National Guards who had visited England with him, for the kind, the generous reception the English had given them. "You are capital good fellows," exclaimed M. Jouselin. (Cheers and laughter.) "If I was not Frenchman, I would be Englishman. (Cheers.) Long may endure the union between France and England!" (Cheers.)

Rev. T. Spencer, of Bath, moved the third resolution, as follows:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, all the necessities and tendencies of the age continue to encourage the friends of peace in the civilised world to unite their efforts for the entire abolition of the spirit and policy of war from the family of nations, and it therefore recommends that energetic and extensive measures be immediately adopted, not only to give effect to the recent congress at Brussels, but also to prepare for a still more general and impressive convocation on the Continent of the friends of peace during the next year.

The reverend gentleman applied himself to develop the doctrine that our Saviour had, in all his actions and all his words, inculcated the principle of universal brotherhood and peace amongst men.

J. Sturge, Esq., of Birmingham, seconded the resolution, and stated that at a conference of the friends of peace held that morning, a unanimous resolution was passed to hold a larger and more effectual conference in the month of August next year at Paris, when they hoped, from what they had been told by Mr. Burritt, that several members of the American Congress would be present. It was also proposed to devote 2000 francs as prizes for the best essays by Frenchmen in favour of the views propounded at the meeting at Brussels. (Hear, hear.) It was also resolved to raise immediately a fund of £5000 to carry on the movement; and when it was considered how much was paid for the expense of a long war, he hoped no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining contributions to that amount. It had been suggested that an address to the Queen should be moved in the House of Commons, to the effect that she would be pleased to negotiate a peace treaty with the United States and all the nations of Europe, stipulating that all future disputes should be settled by arbitration. (Hear, hear.) And the answer of Lord John Russell to the deputation on the preceding day gave great assurance of the success of such a motion. It was not yet decided who should bring forward the subject in Parliament, but it was hoped that Mr. Cobden, who had already successfully fought one great battle there—(hear, hear)—might be induced to undertake some such motion at an early period of the ensuing session. (Hear.)

The resolution was then put and unanimously carried.

The Rev. Dr. Burn moved:—

That this meeting, deeply impressed with the kindness and polite attention of the Government and people of Belgium to the English deputation who attended the Congress at Brussels, acknowledges the obligations under which their generosity has laid them; and if, in the course of events, a similar Congress shall be held in this metropolis, it will be their aim to yield a welcome as cordial and sincere to all their foreign friends who may honour them with their presence.

Passed. The meeting then separated.

DEPUTATION OF THE PEACE SOCIETY TO LORD J. RUSSELL.—On Monday, pursuant to previous arrangement, the deputation appointed at the recent Peace Congress, held at Brussels in the course of last month, waited upon Lord J. Russell, at his official residence, in Downing-street. The deputation consisted of M. Visschers, Councillor des Mines to the Belgian Government, president of the Congress; W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., vice-president; E. Burritt, Esq., vice-president, United States; Rev. H. Richards, secretary to the Peace Society, representing M. Francisque Bouvet, vice-president and representative in the French National Assembly for the department de l'Aur; and J. Scoble, Esq., representing M. Suringar, of Holland, vice-president. The address, which was prepared in the French language, was read at length by M. Visschers. As the address (or rather a translation of it) has already appeared in almost all the metropolitan journals, its repetition now at length is unnecessary. It advocates the principle of universal peace amongst nations, and urges objections to recourse, under any circumstances, to war. The various arguments advanced in the address were pressed upon the noble lord by Mr. Elihu Burritt, who stated the efforts which had been made, and were still making, by the friends of peace in the United States to indoctrinate the public mind with peace sentiments, and the policy of kindness and friendship which prevailed in the United States to this country. The Rev. Mr. Richards and Mr. Scoble also spoke. Lord John Russell, who had received the deputation with great courtesy, and had paid great attention to the reading of the address and to the speakers by whom he had been addressed, adverted to the several propositions embodied in the address, which he said should have his attention. His Lordship also expressed the deep interest which he, in common with the other members of her Majesty's Government, had felt in the preservation of peace, and his belief that such assemblies as that lately held in Brussels, were well calculated to produce a temper of moderation and kindness among the various nations of Europe. The deputation then took their departure, gratified not only with their reception, but also with the tone and character of their interview.

CHURCH MISSIONARY JUBILEE.—On Monday evening, a public meeting, in commemoration of this event, was held at the National School-Rooms, Britannia-street, Gray's Inn-road, the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., Vicar of St. Pancras, in the chair; after a few preliminary remarks from whom, the Rev. Mr. Orem, secretary to the society, addressed the meeting. He proceeded to give a detailed account of the progress of the society:—It was founded on the 12th April, 1799. Its first missionaries were sent to the colony of Sierra Leone, in Western Africa, where there are now 247 communicants and nearly 700 attendants at church services. In 1815, missionaries were despatched to New Zealand, where there are now 5000 communicants. India was next visited; there 3500 natives are under the regular course of Christian instruction, in connexion with this society, and above 1600 children attend schools, whilst the communicants number 5000. The society had now 102 stations, with 139 clergymen attached, nine of whom are natives. Besides these, 110 of its teachers were natives, and there were likewise 163 native schoolmistresses. The whole number of communicants at these various stations was 13,000. The income of the society last year was £101,000; and since its commencement it had received £2,000,119. The number of missionaries sent out was 576, 218 of whom were females. Their missionary college was at present literally crammed. At the conclusion of his speech, the rev. gentleman was warmly greeted.—The Rev. Chairman said in this parish ten or twelve sermons will be immediately preached in aid of the society's funds.—There was a collection at the termination of the meeting, which was fully attended, and a number of clergymen were present.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.—On Tuesday evening this excellent charity celebrated its fifty-third anniversary at the City of London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill. The Lord Mayor took the chair, supported by Sheriffs Finnis and Goodhart, as well as by a numerous body of merchants and traders of London.—After dinner the Lord Mayor proposed the customary loyal toasts, which received the usual honours. The subsequent toasts of "Prosperity to the Infirmary," "The health of the Treasurer, Mr. Alderman Gibbs;" "The Secretary, Mr. Paul;" and of "Mr. Coulson and the Medical Staff," elicited several speeches, from which it appeared that the institution is one of the most useful of the medical charities to be found in the whole country, inasmuch as the Westbrook In-

firmary at Margate is the only hospital wherein scrofulous patients are expressly received, and where their peculiar malady receives especial attention.—Mr. Coulson stated that the value of the institution, as a means of enabling surgeons and physicians to acquire a perfect knowledge of all the symptoms and forms of the disease termed king's evil or scrofula, was very great; and the profession at large could not too ardently give their patronage and support to such an institution. Alderman Gibbs said that the number of patients had gone on increasing from year to year since he had had the honour of being connected with the charity, and now he had the satisfaction of stating that more persons were admitted and relieved during the last season than in any previous year. The numbers had increased from the year 1796—when there were only 16 patients—up to 671 in 1847; and during 1848 they amounted to 739.—Mr. Paul, the secretary, stated the results of the evening's exertions, which were, by donations and subscriptions collected in the room, £582. A sum of £311 was also subscribed from Margate, making an aggregate collection of £893.

THE EASTERN DISPENSARY.—On Tuesday, a special general meeting of the Governors of this institution was held in the board-room of the institution, to accept the resignation of Dr. Southwood Smith as physician, a post which he has held nearly a quarter of a century, and to adopt steps thereupon. The letter of Dr. S. Smith tendering his resignation on account of the calls upon his time made by his connexion with the sanitary state of the metropolis having been read, Mr. Henderson moved, in a speech highly eulogistic of Dr. S. Smith, that his resignation should be accepted. The motion was agreed to. The Chairman then drew the attention of the meeting to the present state of the charity. During the year ending March, 1848, 2466 patients had been cured or relieved by the institution; and since the opening of the dispensary, in 1782, 113,195 patients had been admitted. There were at present under cure upwards of 300. The annual expenditure had amounted to nearly £600, but their receipts, including the interest upon £8000 invested in the Three per Cent. Consols, had not reached that sum.

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.—On Thursday morning, the Lord Mayor elect (Sir J. Duke), accompanied by the Sheriffs and other City officers, proceeded to the residence of the Lord Chancellor, for the purpose of receiving her Majesty's approbation of his election. Shortly after eleven the company arrived; and, after the usual formalities, Sir J. Duke was introduced to his Lordship, who was pleased to express her Majesty's entire approbation of the selection made by the citizens of London in electing the worthy Alderman to fill the civic chair for the ensuing year.

FIRST DAY OF TERM.—Thursday was the first day of Term, and the Judges of the Equity and Common-Law Courts went in procession from the residence of the Lord Chancellor to Westminster-Hall, where a great concourse of persons had assembled to witness the Judges arriving and proceeding to their various Courts in their full-bottomed wigs and official robes.

MYSTERIOUS CASE.—On Monday an inquest was held on the body of Adeline M. Bythe, aged five years, the daughter of a painter residing in St. George's-in-the-East, who gradually sank and died without her medical attendant being able to discover her disease. She suffered great pain, caused, as it was suspected, by a slow poison, but, on a post mortem examination, no traces could be detected. The father of the deceased said that this was the fourth child he had lost since February last, and that two of the others had exhibited similar symptoms to those observed in this case. The drainage of the house was said to be very defective, and the presence of a most noxious effluvia almost constant. Verdict, "Natural death."

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c.—The number of births registered in the week ending Saturday last in the metropolis and suburbs was 1411, of which 718 were males and 693 females. This number exceeds that of the preceding week by 275. The deaths registered during the same week were 1107 (568 males and 539 females), being 47 less than the weekly average for the last five autumns, and 183 more than the deaths of the week immediately preceding. The most prevalent diseases, that is, those which have caused most deaths in excess of the average under their respective heads, were small-pox 47 (average 19), scarlatina 182 (average 47), diarrhoea 33 (average 21), cholera 31 (average 1) [showing a decline of 11 from the number, 45, of the preceding week], typhus 74 (average 50), apoplexy 34 (average 24). Those diseases the deaths from which were below the average were principally, measles 16 (average 44), whooping-cough 33 (average 34), croup 5 (average 8), thrush 2 (average 37), influenza 0 (average 21), erysipelas 5 (average 9), dropsy 19 (average 25), cancer 9 (average 15), consumption 124 (average 134), hydrocephalus 18 (average 32), convulsions 25 (average 49), disease of the heart 24 (average 35), bronchitis 43 (average 61), pneumonia 51 (average 114), asthma 12 (average 26), other diseases of the lungs 5 (average 15), teething 5 (average 13).

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE PUBLIC ORATORSHIP.—Mr. Bateson, whose election we noticed in our Postscript of last week, having complied with all the statutory formalities, has been duly installed in the office. Mr. Williams, the unsuccessful candidate, has issued an address of thanks to his supporters, in which he says:—"I cannot take leave of the contest in which we have been engaged, without some expression of gratitude to those by whom it has been justly earned. We have not succeeded in attaining our object; but I can never regret an attempt, in which so many old friends have given me the most convincing proofs of kind regard, and many members of the Senate, whose approval is in itself distinction, have recorded their unbiassed votes in my favour. There are many also among my opponents who have treated me with a courtesy of which I must beg them to be live me not insensible." Among the more prominent members of the Senate who recorded their votes for either candidate are the following:—For Mr. Bateson:—The Vice-Chancellor, the Bishop of Chester (Master of Christ's), the Masters of St. John's, Magdalene, Corpus, and Emanuel, and the President of Queen's; Professors Blunt, Challis, Fisher, Haviland, Peacock, Schofield, Starkie, and Willis; Marquis of Exeter, Lords Godolphin, Powis, Braybrooke, and C. Hervey; Sirs E. H. Williams, H. Fitzherbert, and J. Romilly; Honourables J. E. Pepps and G. Denman. For Mr. Williams:—The Provost of King's, the Masters of Trinity, Caius, Catherine Hall, St. Peter's, Clare Hall, and Downing; Professors Clarke, Jarrett, Maine, Pryme, Sedgwick, and Walmisley; Lords Lyttelton, Hereford, E. Bruce, and A. Compton; Sir J. R. Eustace, the Astronomer Royal (Professor Airey).

THE REV. W. HORACE HUTCHINS, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, late Curate of Wortley, Leeds, has been elected to the vacant Classical Professorship in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Berks.

THE CHURCH IN SUNDERLAND.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the Ancient Vestry of Sunderland was held in the vestry of the church, when it was unanimously agreed that a respectful memorial be presented to the Lord Bishop of Durham, showing the inadequate amount of the present income of Sunderland Rectory. The income is derived from the following sources: viz., from the poor-rates £80, from land £35, from surplice fees £185; total, £300. Added to which is the curacy of St. John's, of the annual value of £300, making a total of £600, out of which sum the Rector of Sunderland must keep three curates, leaving the Episcopal Chapel of Spring-garden-lane totally unprovided for. The memorial further stated that the rate-payers of Sunderland are all of the trading population, and are at present most heavily burdened. It concluded with a prayer that the Lord Bishop of Durham may be pleased to apportion a part of the proceeds (£3000 a year in amount) of the rich living of the rectory of Bishopwearmouth, now vacant, towards assisting the poorer rectory of Sunderland. This respectful and very reasonable memorial was signed by nineteen members of the Ancient Vestry—a body established by Act of Parliament in 1712.

JUBILEE OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Wednesday being the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Church Missionary Society, its Jubilee was celebrated in all parts of the country. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon on the occasion in the forenoon, in St. Ann's Church, Blackfriars; and the Bishop of London preached in the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Villiers's Church, St. George's, Bloomsbury. The reason why St. Ann's Church, Blackfriars, was selected for the Archbishop was, that the annual sermons on behalf of the funds of the society were preached in it for a period of 17 years after its formation. The annual income of the society is, in round numbers, about £100,000; but on this occasion it is intended to make extraordinary exertions to raise a Jubilee Fund of £100,000, making the sum collected in 1848, £200,000. In Sierra Leone and Western Africa the number of communicants in the society's churches is upwards of 2000, and the number of attendants on the respective ministrations of the clergymen is 7000. In New Zealand the number of communicants in the society's places of worship is 5000. In India the number of members is also 5000; in addition to which 30,000 are under a regular course of Christian instruction, while 16,000 children regularly attend the society's schools. The society has upwards of one hundred stations in different parts of the world, and 139 clergymen are supported by its funds. The number of missionaries sent out by the society since its commencement was 576, and the entire amount of money raised on its behalf exceeded £2,500,000. A collection was made at the close of the services in St. Ann's, Blackfriars, St. George's, Bloomsbury, and at the various other churches in which sermons were preached on behalf of the Jubilee Fund. The amount received was, we understand, in every instance, exceedingly liberal.

THE CONSECRATION OF CHRIST CHURCH, GREAT HURMER-STREET, LIVERPOOL.—The consecration of this beautiful edifice, dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, was solemnised on Monday, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Chester, assisted by a numerous body of the clergy of the diocese. A numerous congregation was also present on the occasion, amongst whom were the Mayor, Sir Thomas Hird, M.P., William Brown, Esq., M.P., and various gentlemen connected with the town of Liverpool. At the conclusion of the service the Right Rev. Prelate pronounced the benediction, and the huge congregation separated. Immediately after this his Lordship proceeded to the infant school, by the ordinance of the Mayor's infant daughter into the Christian Church, by the ordinance of baptism.

CONSECRATION.—On Monday the Bishop of Chester consecrated the new church at Everton, in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire. The church was consecrated by the name of "Christ Church;" it contains 1000 sittings, 337 of which are free, and is endowed with the sum of £1000. The cost has been £10,500, and the whole expense of building and endowing it has been defrayed by T. C. Horsfall, Esq., the Mayor of Liverpool, and the other children of the late C. Horsfall, Esq., by whom it is intended as a lasting monument to the memory of their late father.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has given the sum of £200 towards the funds of this society. He has also promised to become an annual subscriber of £10.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1848.

"The quarterly returns are obtained from 117 districts, subdivided into 583 sub-districts. Thirty-six districts are in the metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprise, with some agricultural districts, the principal towns and cities of England. The population was 6,612,958 in 1841."

The mortality in the quarter is below the average. Only 43,445 deaths were registered, which is less by 6034 than the 49,479 deaths registered in the corresponding quarter of 1847, and 7960 less than 51,405—the number registered in the September quarter of 1846. The mortality of the country, it should be recollected, was low in the three years 1843, 1844, 1845, and in the first quarter of 1846; a slight increase took place in the spring quarter of 1846, in the summer a great mortality broke out, and continued through the autumn, as well as the whole of the year 1847, until influenza raged epidemically at the close of the year 1847, and was then and in the winter of 1848 fatal to thousands. A remarkable improvement was apparent in the spring of the year 1848, and was still more obvious in the summer quarter. While the deaths in the summers of 1846, 1847, were 8660 and 5986 above, the deaths in the summer of 1848 were 809 below, the corrected average.

The improvement in the public health is considerable in all the divisions except London. The deaths in the districts of Lancashire and Cheshire in the September quarters of 1846, 1847, 1848, were 15,221, 17,080, 11,720. In the same years the deaths in the districts of Yorkshire were 5708, 4708, and 4404; in the northern districts 2988, 2291, and 1812; in the north-midland districts, 1902, 1604, 1369; in the western, including the iron districts, 6276, 5041, 4755.

The deaths in Brighton were 349 in the quarter ending September, 1848; in the corresponding quarter of 1847, they were 260. The mortality in Oxford, Northampton and Bedford, Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth, was high in 1846, and fell near the average in 1848. Scarlatina and small-pox were epidemic in many parts of the country. The mortality was above the average in the district of St. Thomas (surrounding Exeter), in Plymouth, Redruth, and Penzance. Small-pox, measles, and scarlatina prevailed generally in the south-western division. Dysentery, which is rarely epidemic in England, caused 65 deaths in Penzance, and was also fatal to many persons in Marazion, the neighbouring sub-district, "principally the poor," and it is ascribed "to the dampness of the season and impoverished diet."

In Bristol, Clifton, Stroud, the deaths in the quarter were more numerous than in the corresponding quarter of 1848. Scarlatina, small-pox, and whooping-cough were epidemic. The mortality declined rapidly in the summer quarters of 1846, 1847, 1848, in Worcester, Kidderminster, Dudley, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Wollaton, Birmingham, and Coventry—the principal seats of the carpet, iron, pottery, and silk trades. Diarrhoea, however, prevailed in several of these districts; and particularly in Dudley, Walsall, Coventry, and Birmingham, where it was so fatal in 1846. There was one death from common cholera in Wolverhampton. The deaths declined rapidly in Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Bedford, and Derby; in the September quarters of 1846—7—8, they were 1902, 1604, and 1369. The deaths in Nottingham were 467, 442, and 311. The improvement is attributed to the comparative cheapness of provisions.

A few cases of common cholera are referred to in the Lancashire districts. But the health of the Lancashire people has unquestionably been better during the summer of 1848 than in that of 1846.

The mortality which, in the summer of 1846, was excessively high in Sheffield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds, and Hull, was little above the average of preceding years in 1848. The deaths in Leeds and Huddersfield, during the three summer quarters of 1846-8, were, 1361, 1328, and 1158; in Hull, 488, 401, and 336. The mortality which, in 1846, was so high in Sunderland, Gateshead, Tynemouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Carlisle, and Cockermouth, fell to a point near the average of the years preceding 1846. The deaths in the summer quarters of 1846-7-8, were 2988, 2291, and 1812.

The deaths in the Welsh districts have been nearly stationary since 1846. One of the most prevalent of the diseases fatal to children in the country districts is stated to be diarrhoea.

The pressure of mortality has slightly increased in London, though it has abated in the country. While the deaths of the four summer quarters 1845-8, in the country districts were 25,152, 38,804, 36,292, and 29,942, the deaths in London were 10,987, 12,601, 13,187, and 13,503. Influenza, it will be recollected, was much more fatal in London than in the country. The increased mortality of London is principally owing to the deaths from diseases of the zymotic class, increasing in the four summers 1845-8, from 2437 to 5162. Scarlatina has been more fatal in the last than in any previous summer quarter since the new tables commenced. It destroyed 1560 lives in thirteen weeks, or 1079 more than the average. The epidemic presented this singularity, that the deaths in the summer quarters 1841-4 were 193, 392, 548, 1020; and again, 194, 208, 316, 1560, in the summer quarters 1845-8, which justifies the hope that the mortality from this disease next year will not be considerable. Small-pox, notwithstanding the facilities for vaccination, was fatal to 435 persons—children chiefly who had never been vaccinated. Typhus destroyed 882 lives in London; the epidemic has prevailed since 1846, and is but slowly declining. 128 persons died of erysipelas; 52 women of metria, and 57 of other accidents in child-bearing. 156 persons died in the thirteen weeks of fractures and contusions; 26 of gun-shot and other wounds; 116 by drowning; 36 by hanging; 31 of burns and scalds; 15 of poison. The deaths of 15 persons were ascribed directly to intemperance; of 33 to *delirium tremens*—a disease generally caused by intemperance. Only two deaths were directly referred to privation; four deaths were ascribed to neglect; 59 to the want of the mother's milk. It is gratifying to observe that there has been no death from hydrophobia in London during the last five summers; a result which may be fairly ascribed to judicious police regulations. Consumption, the enemy of mature life, carried off 1534 victims. The fatality of this and of other diseases of the tubercular class remains almost invariable, allowing for differences of nomenclature; the deaths in the eight various summers of 1841-8, were 2400, 2511, 2428, 2275, 2199, 2659, 2370, 2221.

Dysentery was rather more fatal than in previous years. Every summer there have been many deaths from diarrhoea; in the summers of 1846-7-8, diarrhoea was epidemic, and fatal to 1549, 1196, and 1048 lives; cholera was fatal in the same season to 197, 98, and 153 lives.

Cases of cholera have been every year registered in London. The deaths in the eight summer quarters of 1840-8, were 53, 23, 106, 60, 47, 26, 197, 98, 153; the deaths in the same seasons from diarrhoea were 279, 228, 489, 455, 414, 449, 1549, 1196, 1048. Both these diseases were fatal to adults between the ages of 15-60, and to old people; but the great majority of the cases occurred in children. In the 13 weeks of the present year ending September 30, the deaths of 90 children under 15, 37 men and women of the age of 15-60, and 30 of the age of 60 and upwards, were referred to cholera. The duration of the attack in adults varied from 15 hours to several days.

So far as the returns down to the end of September go, there was no trace of the epidemic of cholera in England. The subsequent weekly returns for London justify the suspicion previously expressed by the Registrar, that the epidemic might, as in 1831, reach England in October.

CHOLERA.—During the week just ended, there were several cases of cholera reported in various localities of the metropolis, principally those where the ventilation and drainage are bad. Some fatal cases occurred in the Millbank Prison. From Edinburgh we learn that the cholera still continues to select its victims from the same localities and from amongst the same class of individuals that ordinarily are the subjects of typhus in large towns. The Old Town is its stronghold, and it can scarcely be said to have manifested itself in the New Town. It thus teaches an impressive sanitary lesson which it were well to improve. The general belief is that the epidemic is milder than it was in 1832; but this is a mistake. In 1832 the first month furnished only 42 cases; whilst in 1848, from Oct. 4 to 24, being the first twenty days of its prevalence, the cases were 50. In 1832 the disease broke out on 22nd February, and did not finally leave the town till 16th December, during which period the cases amounted to 1886, and the deaths to 1065. The authorities, says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, are taking credit to themselves for their activity about remedial measures, but their exertions are not making much impression out of doors. Swineries have been put down, and large accumulations of filth removed, but the closes and narrow streets retain their wonted unwholesome odour; and till disinfectants are used largely, there is little prospect of improvement in this respect. The great want of house accommodation for the lower classes is a formidable obstruction to sanitary measures. No indications of the disease have made their appearance in the country round Edinburgh, or in any other part of Scotland; although, reasoning from the experience of other epidemics, the damp state of the weather is favourable to the development of the scourge.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

WILLIAM STAUNTON, ESQ., LL.B., OF LONGBRIDGE HOUSE, COUNTY WARWICK.

This venerable and respectable gentleman died at his seat, near Warwick, on the 20th ult., in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He acted as a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county in which he resided, and formerly served as Captain in the 1st Regiment of Life Guards. His family appears to have come originally from Nottinghamshire, and to have settled at Longbridge, county Warwick, previously to the year 1450. Captain Staunton was son of the late John Staunton, Esq., High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1801, by Maria, his first wife, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Crynes, M.D., of Nottingham; he was born August 4th, 1765; and married, 10th of February, 1798, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Osborne Standert, Esq., of London, by whom he leaves five sons and two daughters.

JAMES SOMERVILLE SOMERVILLE, ESQ., OF DINDER HOUSE, COUNTY SOMERSET.

The death of this gentleman is just announced. He was son of the late Rev. Thomas Fowkes, M.A., of Kittery Court, Devon, by Ann-Vannam, his wife, eldest daughter of the Hon. George Somerville, of Dinder House; and succeeded, in 1830, on the death of Mrs. Somerville, widow of his maternal uncle, the Rev. William Somerville, to the family estates of the Somervilles, where-



THE VERNON GALLERY.

upon he assumed their surname, by Royal license. Paternally, he descended from the ancient house of Fownes, of Saxby, and afterwards of Whitley and Nethway, Devon; and maternally, from the old Scottish line of Somerville, now represented by Lord Somerville. The venerable gentleman, who, at the period of his decease, had nearly completed his 80th year, married, 17th February, 1800, Frances, second daughter of William Albert, Esq., of Bowring-leigh, Devon, and by her (who died 24th July, 1824) had issue two sons and three daughters. Of the former, the elder, William Henry Fownes, of Balliol College, Oxford, died unmarried in 1828; and the younger, the present James Curtis Somerville, Esq., of Dinder House, has succeeded his father, and is a Barrister of the Middle Temple.

SIR HENRY WILMOT SETON, KT.

SIR HENRY SETON died on the 26th of July last, on board of the *Earl of Dalhousie*, on his return from Calcutta to England. The learned gentleman was called to the bar in 1809, and received in 1838 the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. On that occasion he was knighted.

THE HON. AND REV. GERALD VALERIAN WELLESLEY, D.D.

In our last Number we gave a memoir of this venerable divine, with particulars of his family and ancestry. The following details will complete the biographical sketch:—After the usual University course, in which he did not attain any particular distinction, Dr. Wellesley took orders, and became subsequently Rector of Chelsea. In 1827 he was presented by the Bishop of Durham to the rich living of Bishopwearmouth, and to a prebendal stall in the Cathedral. He held, besides, the appointments of Chaplain to Hampton Court Palace, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Although thus of a "pluralist," Dr. Wellesley was not greedy of preferment: if he had been, no one could for a moment doubt that his family interest might have secured him the highest promotion in the Church. When the Duke of Wellington became Prime Minister, it was universally supposed that he would elevate his brother to a bishopric; but his Grace declined emphatically all interference.

Dr. Wellesley has left several children: of his daughters, the eldest, Emily, married, in 1836, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, Vicar of Barking, in Essex; the second, Georgiana, became the wife of the Rev. George Darby St. Quintin; the third, Mary, married her cousin, Lord Chelsea; and the fourth, Cecil, is the wife of the Hon. George Augustus Liddell.

Beyond these few brief notes, there is nothing to record of the deceased gentleman, who did not court publicity at any period of his life, and for many years had resigned himself to the quiet and unpretending discharge of the easy duties attached to his prebendal stall. "In himself," says a local journal, "he presented no points of interest to the public; but his death so far inspires regret and suggests reflection, as that he was one of the few remaining links between the past and present contemporaries of his illustrious brother."

The accompanying Portrait is the fac-simile of a pen-and-ink sketch, by a Durham Correspondent.

THE VERNON COLLECTION.

When Mr. Wilkins was examined before a Parliamentary Committee, many years since, as to the capaciousness of the proposed National Gallery, he replied, somewhat over confidently, that very many years would elapse ere it would be filled with pictures. The Professor of Architecture did not, however, in all probability, calculate upon the Royal Academy taking possession of one wing of the building; nor did he reckon upon a long posterity; for, within little more than ten years from the building of the Gallery, its walls have been found insufficient for the bequests and purchases which individual munificence and Government consideration have added to the nucleus of the National Collection.

Our readers are already acquainted with Mr. Vernon's splendid present to the country, in transferring his entire collection of pictures to the National Gallery. It might reasonably have been expected that so precious a gift would have induced the Government to have provided a fitting place for their reception. Already Mr. Wilkins's prediction was falsified: there was no room for the Vernon pictures in the National Gallery, and they were accordingly, for a time, exhibited at the home of the princely donor, in Pall-Mall.

The rush incidental to a gratuitous sight was, however, strangely inimical to the quiet of the mansion of a private gentleman, we regret to add, in ill health; and, accordingly, after much difficulty, a sort of temporary location has been found for the Collection in the Trafalgar-square premises.

The provision is strange enough—in the basement of the west wing of the gallery, in a suite of small rooms built for servants' offices. The descent is on the right hand of the flight of steps leading to the "National Gallery." Upon these walls hang the Vernon pictures! Some alteration has been made in the windows, but the admission of light is in some instances so distressing as to destroy the picture it glares upon; whilst, in other instances, a painting is hung upon a pier between two windows, which pour a flood of light into either eye, and blind you to the picture.

From a large picture by Hilton, anomalous as the complaint may seem, you cannot get far enough off to see it! A splendid water-colour subject is hung in a dark passage, and is only saved from obscurity by its own extraordinary brilliancy. It would, however, be tedious to detail all the disadvantages under which these pictures must be seen until a proper receptacle is provided for them: the inflexibility of light was never more unsparingly evident than in the havoc it plays with these triumphs of art.

Yet the Collection itself is, in one sense, far more National than that in the apartments above; it is exclusively of our own country, and a proud evidence it is of the rapid growth of the English school.

The Gallery was opened to the public on Monday week, and, as might be expected, has proved very attractive. The days of exhibition are the same as those of the National Gallery.

Our Artist has sketched the principal room, with Hilton's magnificent picture in the centre. Around hang portraits by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hoppner, Jackson, and others. Here, too, are fine pictures by Briggs, Collins, MacIise, Landseer, Lance, Etty, &c.

DOWNSHIRE TESTIMONIAL, AT HILLS-BOROUGH.

On Monday week, the foundation of this monument, to perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Marquis of Downshire, was laid with great ceremony. The site has been most happily chosen, being an eminence, west of the town, near the place known as Basin-hill,

and immediately opposite the princely residence of the Downshire family. The prospect is very delightful; it seems a vast natural amphitheatre formed of lofty mountains, bounding on the right and left the flourishing counties of Antrim and Down.

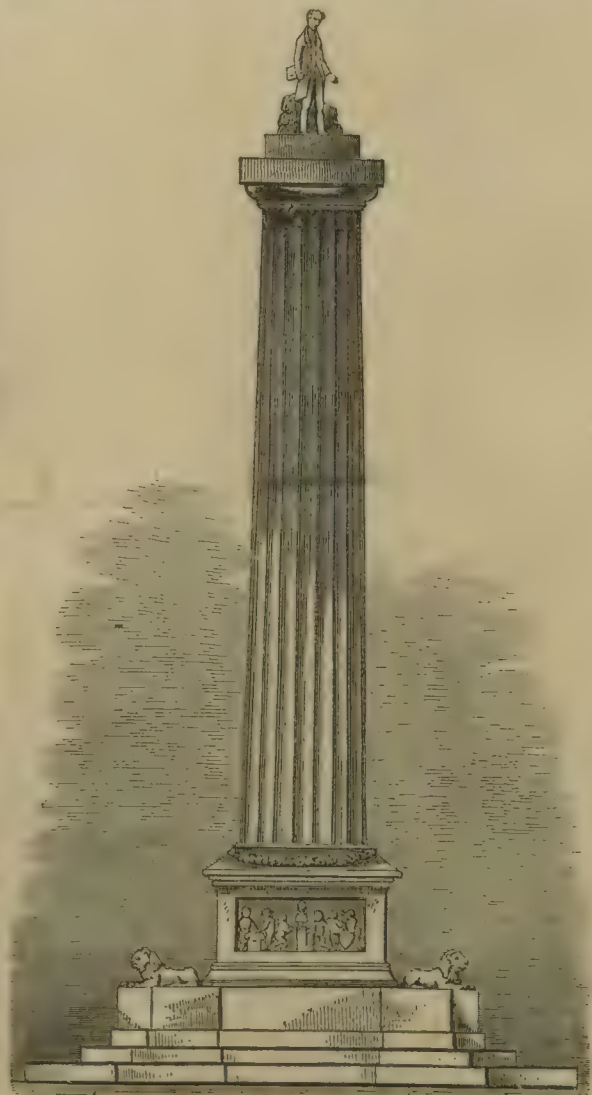
The ceremony was altogether an imposing scene, and was attended by the leading personages of the neighbourhood. The stone was laid by the venerable Earl of Roden; after which, the benediction was pronounced by Archdeacon Mant; and the Marquis of Downshire then thanked the noble Earl and the assemblage for the mark of their kindness which he and his family had just received.

The flags on the ground, which, to this time, had remained half-staff high, were now raised, which was the signal for the bells to send forth a merry peal. Three cheers were then given for the Marquis of Downshire, as well as in honour of the Marchioness of Downshire, the Dowager Marchioness of Downshire, the Earl of Roden, and Lady Edwin Hall; and the assemblage separated.

The column to be erected will be eighty-three feet ten inches in height, and of the Grecian Doric order. The design was originally drawn by the late Robert Law Montserrat, Esq., and, since his death, adopted, with a few alterations, by the present architects, Messrs. Darley and Montgomery, of Dublin. The task of superintending the building has been entrusted to Mr. Nathaniel Montgomery. The builder is Mr. James Archer, of Caledon, whose tasteful erection of a similar column to the memory of the Earl of Caledon has been so generally admired.



THE LATE HON. AND REV. DR. WELLESLEY.

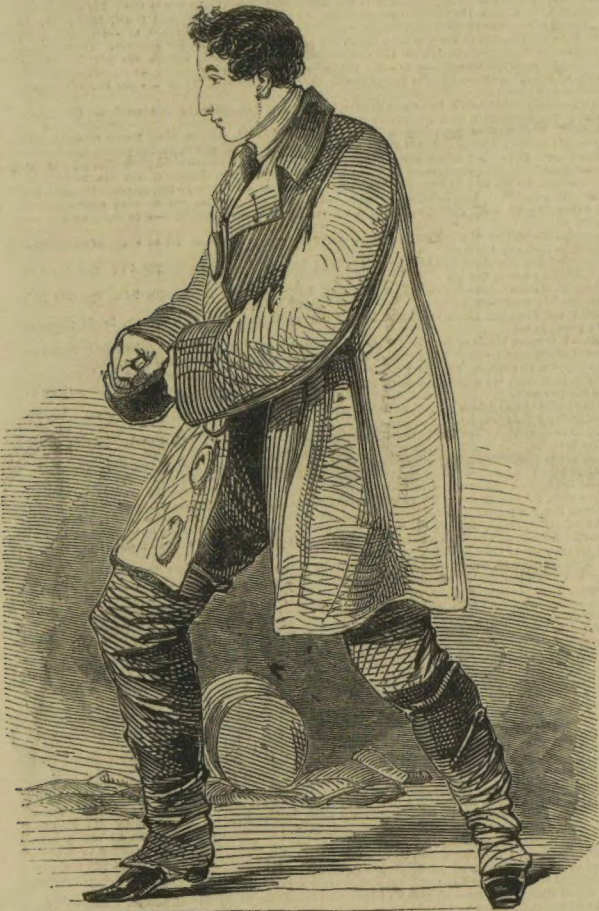


MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.

MR. JOHN REEVE.

We last week noticed the *début* of this gentleman at the Lyceum Theatre; and we now give his Portrait, with a short biographical sketch, which may not be uninteresting to our play-going readers.

The father of our young actor—the renowned “John Reeve,” of glorious memory—was the son of a draper on Ludgate-hill, and nephew to Alderman Walthman. Mr. John Reeve (senior), first brought up behind his father's counter, was transferred to the house of Neville and Co., of Wood-street, whole-sale hosiers, and afterwards to Gosling's, the bankers, in Fleet-street, in which house he lived at the time of his first appearance at the old English Opera-House, in the character of *Sylvester Daggerwood*. It was during one of his provincial tours, that, at the age of nineteen, he married a sweet young actress—an amiable and affectionate girl, who died one year afterwards, giving birth to the subject of the present sketch, at Swansea, in South Wales. She was so much beloved and regretted, that the inhabitants of the town erected a monument, with a long poetical inscription, to her memory.



MR. JOHN REEVE, OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

The present Mr. John Reeve is, therefore, a Welshman, although he did not remain in Swansea beyond a few days, and has never been into Wales since. He was brought up to the business of his grandfather, and lived some time at the house of Ellis and Everington, in St. Paul's Churchyard. Mr. Everington, sen., was Mr. Walthman's partner: this introduced him to the connexion; and many were the jokes elicited from him in his capacity as head of the “Rag Department,” as he always termed the handkerchief warehouse. From here he went to the house of Neville and Co.—also “like his father before him”—but soon deserted the City for the stage. Seeing that he was so much inclined to follow his father's career, and believing him to be well fortified, from his father's example, against the temptations that assail the life of an actor, his uncle, Mr. Lovell Reeve, a gentleman of eminence in the scientific world, and the author of some valuable works on conchology, took his case in hand, and succeeded in reconciling his friends and relations to the change he had so long meditated.

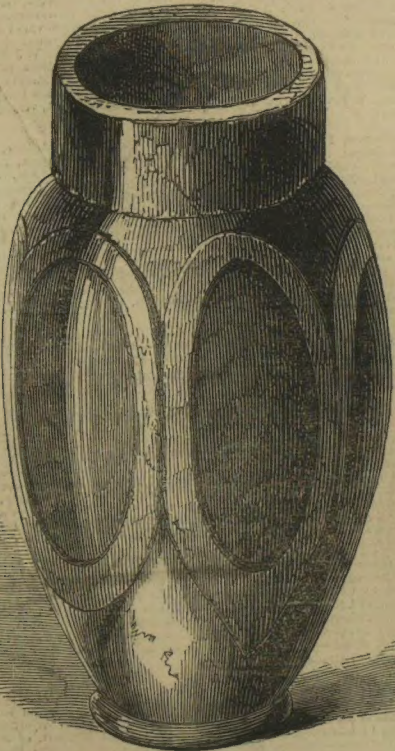
His first experiment was made at a private performance during Lent, at the Adelphi, February 5, 1845, as *Bill Downey*, in the “Unfinished Gentleman.” Since then he has been studying and working in the country: he played one night last year at the Haymarket, for Mr. Buckstone's benefit, and subsequently, for a week, at the Surrey, for the sake of obliging that gentleman.

It is gratifying to add, that we can speak advisedly in the highest terms of his integrity and excellent disposition. He is said to have more natural humour than his father at his age. He has an excellent ear for music—plays *ad libitum* on the pianoforte, although he never had a lesson, and is expected to do great things with songs. One of our contemporaries recently paid him the compliment of saying that his song was *Perry acting*! Our Artist has sketched him in his already famous “Country Fair.”

Since our last notice, Mr. John Reeve has felt more at home at the Lyceum, and gives his humour more unrestrained play, eliciting peals of laughter and applause from the audience. He was evidently nervous about putting forth all his fun on the night of his *début*. Indeed, it is scarcely fair to form any opinion, from a first night's performance, either of a piece or an actor.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY NEAR WESTBURY, WILTS.

On the 20th ultimo, as some labourers were digging a field in the vicinity of the Great Western Railway, about a mile from Westbury, they disco-



STONE VASE FOUND NEAR WESTBURY.



REMAINS OF THE PRIORY OF ST. GREGORY, AT CANTERBURY.

vered, at three feet below the surface, a leaden coffin, which, on examination, was found to contain a skeleton. Under each arm was a small stone vase, the size and form of the accompanying Engraving, which has been sketched from the original by Miss Margaret Wilkins. Fragments of an ornamented cup were also contained in the coffin, but too much broken for the shape or use to be ascertained.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.—Various towns having already presented petitions for the application of the Public Health Act to their respective localities, the General Board of Health have appointed four civil engineers to be superintending inspectors, to commence the preliminary inquiries prescribed by the Act. The gentlemen selected to fulfil the responsible duties of the office are Messrs. G. T. Clark, E. Cresy, R. Rawlinson, and W. Ranger. Mr. Clark has served much in England and in India, where he has been engaged in drainage works. Mr. Cresy is the author of the “Encyclopedia of Civil Engineering,” and gave valuable evidence before the Metropolitan Sanatory Commission. Mr. Rawlinson, formerly engineer to the Bridgewater Trust, has been employed in works of sanitary improvement in several of the northern towns. Mr. Ranger has directed drainage works in Essex, and is lecturer on civil engineering at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, and at the Putney College.

THE PATENTED ELECTRIC LIGHT.—A number of experiments, demonstrative of the properties of this new light, were given on Monday evening in the Hanover-square Rooms, by Mr. W. E. Staite, the patentee. The company consisted for the most part of scientific men assembled by especial invitation; and it must have been gratifying to Mr. Staite to receive such unequivocal testimony as was spontaneously and heartily rendered to the success of his practical demonstrations. The light, in addition to its sun-light brilliancy, possesses several properties which have been hitherto much desiderated—it is permanent, self-regulating, perfectly safe, pure, and cheap. It is not supported by combustion, as was shown by its burning under a glass shade fixed down to a metal plate so as to exclude the external air; and what is also of importance, it will burn as brilliantly under water as under a glass or in the open air. The light exhibited, although only occupying the space of an argand burner, and not evolving more than its heat, gave a light equal to seven or eight hundred wax candles. A ray directed to some pictures placed at one end of the room brought out the most delicate tints with the distinctness of daylight. Altogether, the effect upon the lamps and candles which were burning in the room was like that which is felt when daylight bursts into a room where artificial light happens to be burning. The expense of a light equal to a hundred wax candles is estimated at a penny per hour. The fluid which sustained the light exhibited by Mr. Staite was supplied by a cast-iron battery of forty-four plates, with a zinc surface equal to one and a quarter square yards. Means are to be taken, by public lectures and otherwise, to bring the properties and advantages of the interesting discovery fairly before the public.

ST. GREGORY'S PRIORY, AT CANTERBURY.

The city of Canterbury is about to lose a group of its monastic glories—the relics of the Priory of Saint Gregory, which were sold, for the purpose of pulling down, a few days since. They are situated on the high road leading to the Isle of Thanet; a considerable portion of the building is standing, though much changed from its original appearance. One of the best features is a fine old doorway at the back of the building, opening into the burial-ground of the fraternity.

The history of the foundation is briefly as follows:—When Archbishop Lanfranc built the Hospital at Canterbury, which he dedicated to St. John, he erected on the opposite side of the road a church and priory, which he dedicated to St. Gregory; he then supplied it with monks, styled Regular or Black Canons, of the order of St. Augustine, and appointed them to minister to the spiritual wants of the brothers and sisters of the Hospital opposite.

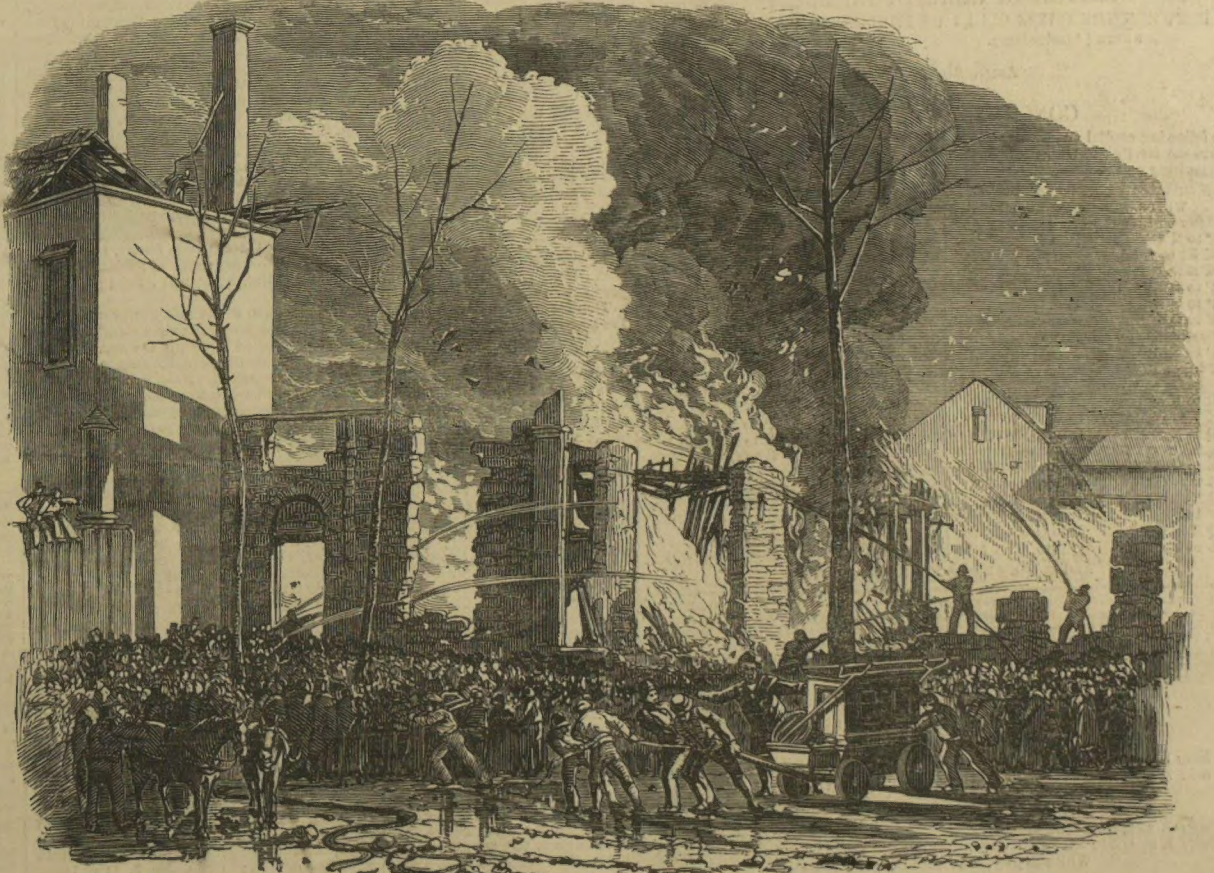
At the Dissolution, there were 13 brethren in the Priory, and the revenue, according to Dugdale, was £121 15s. 1d. It was then granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and has since been sold and let to various persons. In the reign of Elizabeth, the priory house was the mansion of Sir John Boys: it has, however, for many years, been in decay; and one of its “base uses” has been as a manufactory of tobacco-pipes. The precincts of the Priory are still called “The Ville of St. Gregory.”

Our Sketch will, at least, be the means of preserving from oblivion one of the memorials of the pious zeal of Lanfranc, who, it will be recollected, proved a great benefactor to the church of Canterbury, by asserting its right to the primacy of England, by recovering many of its possessions, and by rebuilding the Cathedral.

FIRE AT CAMBERWELL.

On Saturday morning last, shortly after one o'clock, a fire was discovered in an empty house, communicating with another dwelling-house, on the same estate with Messrs. Fleming's brewery, on Camberwell-green. An immediate alarm was given, but in a few minutes the flames had communicated to the brewery itself. On the arrival of engines, the greater portion of the brewery was found to be on fire, and three or four of the houses on the Green were fiercely burning at the back, threatening destruction to the whole range of premises on that part of the ground. Owing to an inadequate supply of water, the flames baffled the efforts of the firemen to master them; several houses were much injured; and in less than two hours after the first discovery, every building connected with the brewery was destroyed. The loss is considerable. How the fire originated, is not precisely known; but, from circumstances known only to Mr. Fleming, he felt himself justified in giving a person into the custody of the police on a charge of having wilfully set the premises on fire. Some particulars on this point will be found in our Lambeth Police report.

Mr. Fleming's premises are stated to have been totally insured. Among the uninsured sufferers by the fire are Messrs. Branch and Co., whose stabling and stock, besides two valuable hunters, household furniture, &c., were burnt.



FIRE ON CAMBERWELL-GREEN.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "S. L."—Equally faulty, and as devoid of constructive skill. In the solution of the first, you make White play his Kt to Q B 5th, en prise of the adverse King, who, by taking it, can escape, at once, from all danger of checkmate.
- "W. H. L."—Try the Grand Diagon, in the Strand, or Good's Diagon, on Ludgate-hill.
- "M. M."—Hoddedon.—We cannot see how mate can be effected in No. 248 under five moves, if Black play properly.
- "St. Fum."—The game appears to us quite right. Black at his 18th move takes the Q Bishop with his Rook (ch); if, then, White take the Rook with the Q, Black retakes with his K Bishop; and if, instead of taking with the Q, he take the Rook with K B P, mate evidently ensues next move.
- "Sessa."—Mr. Waller's ingenious variations on the Evans Gambit commenced in the Chess-Players' Chronicle for September, and are to be continued.
- "Carlo Foliero."—It shall be examined.
- "Senex."—Too feeble, and incorrect besides.
- "J. T."—Black can delay the mate by checking with his Kt at the first move.
- "Bou Maza."—The last version of No. 61 is better; but what a cumbersome array of pieces for so small a purpose! Why not direct your attention to the construction of a Problem bearing some resemblance to the termination of an actual game? There is more merit, and more difficulty, too—though young players don't think it—in the invention of a skilful position of this kind, where the mate cannot be protracted beyond three or four moves, than in twenty fantastic stratagems in which the game is to be won only by this Bishop or that Knight.
- "Honorary Secretary."—An analysis of the American variation of the "B's" Gambit, by Von der Laza, is announced for the forthcoming Number of the Chess-Players' Chronicle. The variation in question was first published in an American paper, and has subsequently engaged the attention of all the best players in Europe. The author was Mr. Schulten, of New York.
- "Maximilian."—We doubt if the power of playing without sight of the Chess-board can be taught; but recommend an application to Mr. Harwitz, of the London Chess Club.
- "Chess-nut."—We have not read the epistle in question, nor is it necessary. If Mr. Lone had any serious intentions of putting his pretensions to the test, he would gladly have accepted Mr. S's proposal to give him the Pawn and two moves, for any stake from 100 to 20 guineas. The issuing counter-challenges in the face of this is only an evasion of the real défi.
- "F. M."—Halfuz, Nova Scotia.—It is easy, but not without merit, and shall have a place among the Enigmas.
- "B. M. P."—In the game mentioned neither party can boast of much advantage, but we should take the Black side for choice.
- "S. E."—Your letter may have miscarried.
- "A. W. B."—Next week.
- "T. B."—Kingston.—The Secretary of the Brighton Chess Club will readily furnish you with a copy of their rules.
- "Inquisitor."—Is desirous of knowing whether it is possible so to dispose the White men on the Chess-board that the Black King could occupy no square without going into check.
- "C. E."—There are very many better works on the game. Get either the "Hand-book," published by Bohn, or Lewis' "First Series of Lessons." Solutions by "M. P., H. K. A., The Rev. V. E., H. K. F., F. G. R., Sopracitta," "G. A. H., Carlo Foliero," "C. C. B., B. M. P., H. H., Rev. A. C. N., Rev. W. T., W. L., M. Udloff," "C. E., J. R., F. R. S., Omega," "Theta," "Caissa," "Bath Duo," "Tonbridge Trio," are correct. Those by "Ferdinand," "A. R. A., G. C., The Liverpool Trio," are wrong.

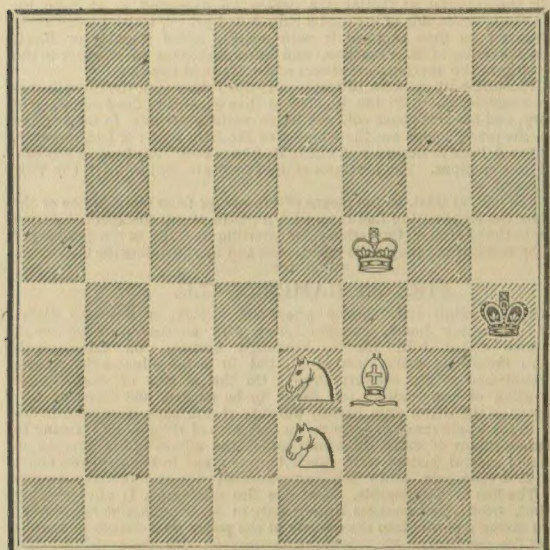
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 249.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B sq	K to K 8th	4. Kt to K B 3d (ch)	K to B 8th or
2. B to K R 3d	K to Q 8th	5. B mates	to Q 8th
3. B to Q 7th	K to K 8th		

PROBLEM No. 250.

By Messrs. KLING and HORWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE.

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

18. B to Q R 3d
Amsterdam to play.

CONSULTATION GAME.

The following capital little game came off last week at the London Chess Club, between Mr. PERIGAL on the one side, and Mr. G. MEDLEY and another amateur consulting on the other.

(EVANS GAMBIT.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Messrs. M. & G.)	(Mr. P.)	(Messrs. M. & G.)	(Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. B takes Kt	B takes Kt
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	21. P to K B 3d	B to K B 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	22. P to K B 4th	B to K 3d
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	23. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	24. Q R to Q 7th	B to Q 5th (ch)
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. K to Kt 2d (d)	R to B 5th
7. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	26. P to K B sq	Kt to K 5th (ch)
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	27. K to Kt 3d	P to K 4th
9. P takes P (en pas-sant)	Q takes P	28. P to K B 4th	B to K 4th (e)
		29. R takes Q Kt P	B takes P (ch)
10. R to K sq (ch)	K Kt to K 2d	30. K to R 3d	R to Q sq
11. K Kt to Kt 5th	Castles	31. R to Q Kt 3d	P to K 4th
12. Q to K R 5th	Q to Kt 3d	32. R to K B 2nd	K to Kt 2d (f)
13. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	33. K to Q B 2d	R to Q 4th
14. B to Q R 3d	Q Kt to K 4th (a)	34. Kt to Q B 4th	P to K 5th
15. B takes R	Q Kt takes K B	35. Kt to R 3d (g)	R to Q 6th
16. Q Kt to R 3d (b)	Q Kt to K 4th	36. R takes R	P takes R
17. P takes P	B takes P	37. R takes Q B P (h)	B takes Kt
18. Q R to Q sq	P to Q B 4th	38. R to B 7th (ch)	K to B 3d
19. B to Q 6th (c)	Q B to K 5th	39. R to Q 7th	P to Q 7th

And in a few moves White surrendered.

- (a) Black is compelled to lose "the exchange."
(b) Well played.
(c) Threatening to gain a piece, by taking the Bishop with their Rook, &c.
(d) K to R sq would have been better play.
(e) Prettily played.
(f) The termination of this game is very cleverly conducted by Black.
(g) A fatal error. The only move apparently which offers a hope of successfully repelling Black's terrible attack is Kt to Q Kt 2d.
(h) R to Q B 3d would have been better, we believe.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 380.—By Messrs. KLING and HORWITZ.
White: K at K Kt 3d, Q at K B 8th, R at K 5th, P at K B 5th.
Black: K at K Kt 4th; Ps at K R 2d, K Kt 3d, and K B 3d.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 381.—By Mr. S. BODEN.
White: K at Q Kt 6th, Kts at K Kt 6th and Q 5th; Ps at K B 3d, K 2d and 4th.
Black: K at Q 3d; Ps at K B 4th and Q 2d.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 382.—By AMBULATOR.
White: K at Q B 4th, R at K sq, Kts at K 3d and Q 5th; Ps at K Kt 4th, Q 3d, and K B 5th.
Black: K at K 3d, B at K R 5th, Kt at Q 2d, P at K B 2d.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Mutat, enim, mundi naturam totius atas:

Nec manet ulla sui similis res.

Beneath this starry arch
Nought resteth nor is still;
But all things have their march
As if by one great will.
Moves one—move all.
Hark! to the foot-fall—
On, on, for ever!

Life is progress. It is the activity of this eternal principle that makes the world we live in what it is. Without it, where had been civilization and refinement? or what had been philosophy?

"The glory and the nothing of a name."

To the question of the Bard of Nature, "whom does time travel withal?" we answer, with all that is—even from the dust of Cheops to a suit in Chancery. It journeyeth not, indeed, with an equal foot, or over the rough places as on the smooth; but if, here and there, the pace, perforce, be slow, yet is it sure. Lo! within the current week, like another Columbus, Progress hath penetrated to the dominions wherein are bred "the Three Black Graces." As far removed from vulgar eyes as if their cradles had been rocked by the Cham of Tartary, dwelt Law, Physic, and Divinity. Hard by classic Cam rumour told of the austerities of their youth, and of the grave customs of their maturer years. Herein did common report not depart from its popular attribute. The principle that went forth found the trio in a state of primeval barbarity. "The examinations for degrees," says the narrative, "are similar to those burlesques enacted on board of ships when they cross the Line." Such was society in its earliest stages—"when free in woods the noble savage ran." Progress will, no doubt, introduce the arrangements of civilisation into this rude community. . . . As with science in its chrysalis, so it is with its higher condition. Gas is said to be at the last gasp. Its substitute was exhibited the other evening at the Hanover-square Rooms; being a "candescens" warranted to make us independent of the sun, and so free from all inflammatory material, that the consumer may carry it about in his waistcoat pocket. . . .

No portion of the social machine is ever at rest. Now the political department throws off the largest share of produce—now the financial. Both have been very busy during the present season, with but one rival, that of racing, which, while in progress, had frequent mention in these columns. It is all over with the practical part of the Turf for 1848. The predicament in which this year of grace placed, and left it, was a peculiar one. Gambling, to almost a fabulous extent, prevailed in connexion with the great events of the course. The public ran into the "ring" as pork is stated to have perambulated the streets in the Golden Age, seeking to be devoured. Nothing exceeded the fleeing, but the demand to be plundered.

An idea of this hunger and thirst may be formed from a little "snack" prepared for the Liverpool Steeple-Chase—the bill of fare now before us, in scarlet and blue characters, announcing five prizes to the tune of three-and-thirty thousand pounds! The "touts" thought the Millennium had arrived. We have seen their philanthropic efforts to make the favourites for the Sweeps "safe," at prices low beyond all former example. Dacia could have been done (according to the proposal) for the Cambridgeshire at £100. Colonel Peel will give £50 for the name of the gentleman who proposed to officiate. Red Republicanism in politics; railway interest in finance; racing lotteries in sporting, are despotisms of chance.

What shall come of the two first will engage the care and calculation of loftier aspirants than such as turn their inquiries upon the last. But the curious in credulity might occupy their leisure more unprofitably than in an analysis of the existing system of turf speculation by means of those mysteries called Sweeps; and let them not be deterred through any false shame on the score of ignorance. It can be no reproach to seek information touching the monetary manoeuvres of this great metropolis, at a time when her citizens reckon among the most occult secrets of science the "mounting" of mathematics at the University of Cambridge.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The settling occupied so much time, that little opportunity was afforded for other business; no apology, therefore, need be offered for a very short quotation.

7 to 1 agst Peter Simple	WORCESTER STEEPLE CHASE.	12 to 1 agst Justice to Eng-
7 to 1 — Miss Rur (1)	9 to 1 agst British Yeoman	land
8 to 1 — Abd-el-Kader	10 to 1 — Royston Gower	12 to 1 — Red Lancer
	DERBY.	
5 to 1 agst The Flying Dutch-	12 to 1 agst Honeycomb	40 to 1 agst Old Dan Tucker
man	16 to 1 — Ostrley	40 to 1 — The Knout
7 to 1 — Tadmor	40 to 1 — Strongbow	50 to 1 — Castles-c
	OAKS.	
	400 to 60 agst Sister to Arkwright	

THURSDAY.—Altogether a blank day.

ANCIENT CHARTER.—The present High Bailiff of Cheltenham (Mr. George Arthur Williams) has now in his possession the original charter of King Henry III., granting the manor of Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, and certain lands in Lincolnshire, to the Abbey of Fescamp, in Normandy, in exchange for the towns and ports of Winchelsea and Rye, in Sussex, for the better defence of the kingdom. This curious MS., on vellum, is in fine preservation, bears date the 15th of May, 1246, and is witnessed by Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, William de Raleigh, Bishop of Winchester; Peter de Egeblank, Bishop of Hereford; William of York, Bishop of Salisbury; Richard, Abbot of Westminster; Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall; Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford; Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; Peter of Savoy; John Mansel, Provost of Beverley; Robert Passelewe, Archdeacon of Lewes; William de Catelupe, and others.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the menacing aspect of affairs in Germany, as well as the coming election of the French President, Consols have maintained last week's advance, supported by the abundance of unemployed capital. The price on Monday fluctuated between 85½ and 86, closing at 85½; on Tuesday, registering 86 for the last price. Wednesday being a close holiday, no legitimate business was transacted until Thursday. Consols then opened heavily at 85½, affected by the unfavourable news from India, but afterwards rallying to 85½. Upon its transpiring that the Bank Directors at their weekly meeting had determined to reduce the minimum rate of interest for loans, &c., from 3½ to 3 per cent., Consols immediately advanced to 86½. The prudence of this proceeding, while money is so redundant, is rather questionable. The discount houses always undersell the Bank of England, besides the rapidity with which the transaction is executed. The Bank, consequently, will not be able to push out its notes by the change, the only effect produced being an impetus to speculation. The market, at the close of the week, by its buoyancy, proved the truth of this belief, Consols closing at 86½ to 87. Exchequer Bills have made a slight advance, and Indian Bonds are also improving. The closing quotations are, for Bank Stock, 189½; Reduced, 85½; Consols, 86½; New 34 per cent., Annuities, 86; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 8½; Ditto, October 10, 1859, 8½; Ditto, 30 years, January 5, 1860, 8 11-16; India Stock, 234; India Bonds, £1000, 45 p.; Ditto, under £1000, 43 p.; Consols for Account, 86½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 47 p.; £1000, June, 45 p.; £500, June, 45 p.; Small, June, 45 p.

The principal transactions in the Foreign House have been in Mexican Stock, although the advance in prices has not been so marked as during the previous week. In the other description of securities alterations have been little more than fractional, as the following list of prices will show:—Brazilian Bonds, New, 1829 and 1839, 72½; Chilean Bonds, 6 per cent., 84½; Grenada Bonds, 1 per cent., 122½; Mexican, 5 per cent., 1846, 21½; Portuguese 4 per cent., 24; Spanish 5 per cent., 1840, 12; Ditto, 7; Ditto, Passive, 3; Ditto, 3 per cent., 23½; Dutch 2½ per cent., 45½; Ditto, 4 per cent., 69.

Tuesday was settling day in the Share Market, and the account proved one of the heaviest since the second railway panic. The range of prices clearly showed that the most desperate bearing had been resorted to during the account. As the settling day approached, the parties who had oversold themselves became anxious, and commenced buying in. This improved prices, and the public, who never purchase on a falling market, became buyers, increasing the difficulty of the Bears finding shares to deliver. Hence the sudden advances; and as the account could scarcely be considered settled, prices had not materially receded, when the reduction in the rate of interest lent a new impulse. Buoyancy, it will be seen by the closing list of prices, was the feature of the market at the end of the week.—Aberdeen, 23½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls duly paid, or with a guarantee, 23½; Buckinghamshire, 34½; Caledonian, 20; Ditto New, £10 Preference, 4½; Chester and Holyhead, 23½; Ditto, Preference, 13½; Eastern Counties, 13½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 8; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 4 dis.; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, 55; East Lancashire, 15½; East Lincolnshire, 24½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 40; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, 14; Great Northern, 3½; Ditto, One-half, A Deferred, 3½; Ditto, One-half, B, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 3½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 23½; Great North of England, 22½; Ditto, New, £30, 66; Great Western, 81; Ditto, Half Shares, 44; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17½; Ditto, Fifths, 16½; Ditto, New, £17, 10½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 50; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 57½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 10½; Ditto, Fifths, 4½; Ditto, Thirds (Registered), 3½; Ditto, New, Gaa. Six per Cent., 5½; Ditto (West Riding Union), 1½; Leeds and Bradford, 88; Leeds and Thirsk, 16½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 29½; Ditto, New, £5, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 4½; London and North-Western, 119½; Ditto, New, 8½; Ditto, Fifths, 6½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) A., 9½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) B., 9½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C., 2½; London and South-Western, 40; Ditto, New (£50), 28½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10 Pref., 9½; Midland, 83½; Ditto, Consolidated Pref. (£50 Shares), 10½; Midland, Birmingham, and Derby, 51½; Midland Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham (6 per cent.), 113½; Norfolk, 54; North British, 14½; Ditto, Halves, 6½; Ditto, Quarters, 3½; Ditto, Thirds, 3½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 23; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 9½; Scottish Central, 23½; Shropshire Union, 2½; South-Eastern, 23½; Ditto, No. 3, 14; Ditto, No. 4 (Thirds), 6½; South Wales, 7½; Wear Valley, 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, 26½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 2½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 25½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 26; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 13½; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 13; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 7; York and North Midland, 48½; Ditto, Preference, 8½; York and North Midland (East and West Riding Extension), 23. Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; Namur and Liege, 4½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Scarcely any English wheat has arrived fresh up to our market during the present week, and the show of samples of both red and white to-day was very limited. Fair average qualities commanded a steady sale, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, Monday's prices. All other kinds moved off slowly, at late rates. The imports of foreign wheat since our last report have been on a very moderate scale. For that article there was a firm and somewhat extensive inquiry, and rather large sales were effected, at full rates of currency. With barley—both English and foreign—we were scantily supplied. Fine maling parcels moved off freely, at very full prices. Grinding and distilling sorts were, however, slow in sale, at late rates. Superior malt ready for delivery was in good request, but for forward transactions there was very little inquiry. The oat trade was firm, and fine sound corn was 6d per quarter dearer. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were very slow in sale.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2610; barley, 1090; oats, 780. Irish: oats, 1110. Foreign: wheat, 8510; barley, 3630; oats, 4060 quarters. Flour: 5170 sacks; malt, 1110 quarters. English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, 41s to 42s; ditto, white, 48s to 49s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 45s; ditto, white, 47s to 48s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 28s to 30s; distilling ditto, 32s to 35s; malting ditto, 35s to 37s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 55s to 58s; brown ditto, 48s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 21s to 24s; Troughal and Cork, black, 15s to 19s; ditto, white, 22s to 25s; tick beans, new, 33s to 36s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 37s to 39s; mangle, 38s to 41s; white, 35s to 38s; bolters, 38s to 41s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 42s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs.; Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 27s to 31s per barrel; Baltic, 27s to 31s per barrel.

Seed Market.—We have not the slightest change to notice in this market. Generally speaking, the demand is in a sluggish state.

Lined, English, sowing, 65s to 68s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Hempseed, 45s to 48s per quarter; Coriander, 10s to 20s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 12s to 15s; white ditto, 8s to 11s 10d. Tares, 7s 6d to 10s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, 42s to 45s; ditto, 40s to 42s. Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 10s; ditto foreign, £12 10s to £13 10s. Rape-seed cakes, £4 15s to £5 0s per ton. Canary, 80s to 95s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 7¾d, per 4lb loaf. Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 6d; barley, 32s 7d; oats, 20s 4d; rye, 28s 9d; beans, 37s 3d; peas, 40s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 52s 6d; barley, 32s 8d; oats, 20s 9d; rye, 28s 2d; beans, 36s 3d; peas, 39s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 5s 6d; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 2s 6d.

Tea.—For most kinds of tea the demand continues tolerably steady, at prices fully equal to those obtained last week. The number of samples on offer is comparatively small.

Sugar.—On the whole, the market for raw, as well as refined sugars, is tolerably steady. In prices, however, we have no change of importance to notice. Standard lumps are selling at 49s to 50s per cwt.

Coffee.—For most kinds of coffee the demand is in a very sluggish state, and prices are with difficulty supported.

Rice.—Bengal and Carolina parcels are selling at an advance of 6d per cwt. The quantity on offer is large.

Provisions.—For the best Irish butter the demand is tolerably steady, at very full prices. All other kinds are a slow inquiry, at barely late rates. Foreign butter is in fair request, and the best brands have advanced 1d per cwt. English butter moves off slowly, at 10s to 10½s per dozen lbs. for fresh. All kinds of bacon are very dull in sale, and somewhat lower to purchase. Waterford, landed, 60s to 64s per cwt. There is rather more doing in the cheese markets. American qualities are selling at 42s to 54s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions move off slowly, at barely stationary prices.

Tallow.—Although the stock of tallow is heavy, the market is tolerably firm, at 45s for P Y C on the spot. For delivery all the year the quotations are from 46s 3d to 46s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 45s per cwt. net cash.

Oils.—Generally speaking, our market is heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations have a downward tendency.

Spirits.—Rum is very dull in sale, at a decline of quite 1s per gallon. Brandy is firm, but corn spirits are somewhat neglected.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £5 0s; an d straw, £1 2s to £1 10s per load.

Hops (Friday).—Our market continues tolerably steady for the best new hops, both in pockets and bags, and late rates are firmly supported. In yearling and old hops exceedingly little is doing. The duration of a portion of the duty has been put little effect upon the trade.—Sussex pockets, £2 4s to £3 5s; Walsley of Kent, ditto, £2 8s to £3 10s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £2 16s to £3 8s; Farnham, £5 7s to £5 12s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Hasting's Bartley, 10s 3d; Ord's Redheugh, 14s 6d; Eden Main, 19s; Haswell, 20s; Stewart's 20s 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to-day was somewhat heavily supplied with both English and foreign beasts. The time of year considered, for all breeds the demand was in a very depressed state, at last week's decline in prices. At least two-thirds of the supply were the refuse of Monday. The numbers of sheep were but moderate. The prime old Down produced full prices without difficulty. Otherwise, the mutton trade was dull, at barely late rates. The highest figures ruled from 4s 8d to 4s 10d per 8lb. Calves—the supply of which was good—were in improved request, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lb, the prime real producing 4s 2d per 8lb. Prime small porkers sold at full prices. Milch cows were dull, at from £14 to £17 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime Short Downs, ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 17s to 24s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 1126; cows, 146; sheep, 4650; calves, 370; pigs, 350. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 560; sheep, 1750; calves, 117.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were heavy for each kind of meat, on the following terms:—

Per 8lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 10d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 31.

BANKRUPTS.

ELIZABETH LING, Norwich, brush-maker. R G CLODE, Windsor, iron merchant. J NORTON, Paisley and Norwich, manufacturer. G C GROSS, Southampton, ironmonger. E LYNE, Liskeard, attorney-at-law. J PETTY, Winterton, Yorkshire, farmer. G EASTBROOK, S NEWTON, Burnley, porter dealer. N GARDNER, Manchester, share-broker. S NEWTON, Burnley, porter dealer. J W BURTON, G COTMAN, and W SMITH, Manchester and Leeds, manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

E M'CALLUM, Edinburgh, stock-broker.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 3.

1st Dragon Guards: G Paynter to be Cornet, vice Hamilton.
6th Dragoons: Lieut R Dennistoun to be Lieutenant, vice Boynton.
11th Light Dragoons: Lieut G H L Boynton to be Lieutenant, vice Dennistoun.
Scots Fusilier Guards: Lieut W G Stevenson to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Hon W Harbord.
4th Foot: Assist-Surg R Gamble, M.D. to be Assist-Surgeon, vice Moutat. 9th: Assist-Surg J Moutat to be Surgeon, vice Malcolm. 50th: J M Moutat to be Ensign, vice Ribbert. 57th: J A O'Neill to be Ensign, vice Wyse. 64th: Acting Assist-Surg H C Newton to be Ensign, vice Wyse. 66th: Ensign F Wainwright to be Lieutenant, vice Holmes; G G Newton to be Ensign, vice Wainwright. 81st: Major W H C Wellesley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Wilcocks; Capt H Farrant to be Major, vice Wellesley; Lieut T D Perry to be Capt, vice Farrant.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WEIPPERT'S SOIRES DANSANTES.
PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS, MONDAY, NOV. 6, and every Monday. A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season. Single tickets, 7s. each. WeipPERT's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself. M.C. Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments and Supper by Mr. Payne. Commence at Eleven, conclude at Three. Tickets and programmes at 21, Soho-square; and of Mr. Corrie, 52, Great Marlborough-street.

WALHALLA.—SALLE DE VALENTINO.
Leicester-square.—This spacious and elegant SALOON is OPEN EVERY EVENING. The Lighting, Ventilation, and the whole of the Decorations and Appointments call forth the admiration of thousands who attend. All lovers of Dancing are invited to visit this delightful Temple of Terpsichore. The dancing is regulated by four Masters of the Ceremonies in London. The "Keying" is now open for the public, from 7 to 10, in the East India Docks, adjoining the Railway and Steam Boat Pier, Blackwall.—Admission, ONE SHILLING. Junk Tickets, including fare and admission, are issued by the Blackwall and Eastern Counties Railways. Conveyance also by Omnibus, and by Steam-boat from all the Piers between Westminster and Woolwich; fare 4d. Catalogues obtainable only on board, price 6d.

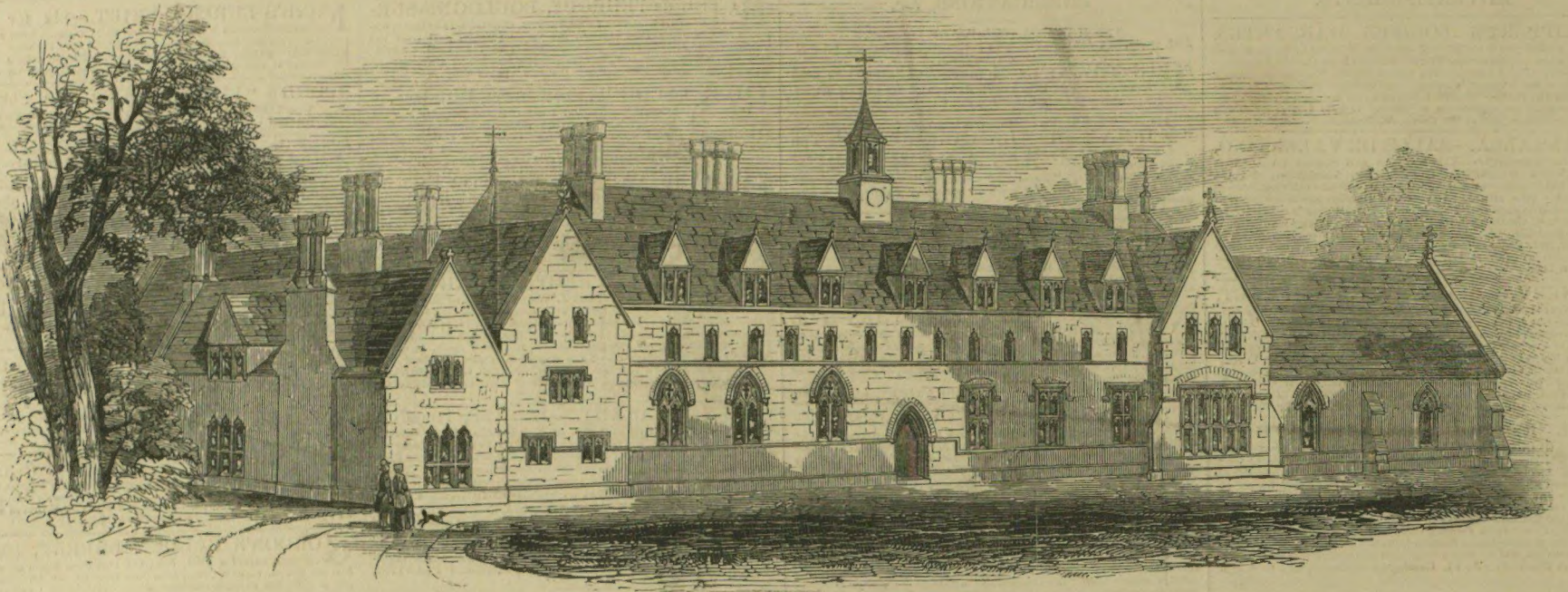
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Next Door to the Theatre.—NOW OPEN, every Morning at 3, and Evening at 8, with a splendid series of PICTURES, and a more novel and grand historical group yet attempted. Brilliant reception of the New Grand Historical Group in Six Changes, entitled the young Horatius Slaying his Sister after Returning from his Victory over the Curatii, forming Six Distinct Living Pictures.—pronounced to be the Chef d'œuvre of Tableaux Vivans. Splendid New Groupings for the ensuing week, supported by a new and magnificent Musical and Female Artists.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s; Stalls, 3s.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK
"KEYING," manned by a Chinese Crew.—This most interesting Exhibition, which has been justly called the "greatest novelty in Europe," has been visited by her Majesty the Queen, all the Royal Family, and an immense number of persons, including nearly all the nobility and foreigners of distinction in London. The "Keying" is now open for the public, from 7 to 10, in the East India Docks, adjoining the Railway and Steam Boat Pier, Blackwall.—Admission, ONE SHILLING. Junk Tickets, including fare and admission, are issued by the Blackwall and Eastern Counties Railways. Conveyance also by Omnibus, and by Steam-boat from all the Piers between Westminster and Woolwich; fare 4d. Catalogues obtainable only on board, price 6d.

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A LECTURE ON SANITARY MEASURES connected with the Progress of CHOLERA and other Epidemics, by Dr. Ryan, daily, at Half-past Three; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Nine o'clock. Also, on the Manufacture of Gutta Serena, by Dr. Bachhoffner, Mornings and alternate Evenings. An entirely new Phantasmagoria, by Child, every Evening at Eight o'clock, with appropriate Music. The Dissolving Views, with Historical Descriptions. The Chromatope, with New Effects. The Magic Lantern, with new and improved Pictures. Working Models explained.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.—The New Catalogue, 1s.

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748s, 748s 3d, 749s, 749s 3d, 750s, 750s 3d, 751s, 751s 3d, 752s, 752s 3d, 753s, 753s 3d, 75



THE SOUTH WALES TRAINING COLLEGE, AT CARMARTHEN.

OPENING OF THE SOUTH WALES TRAINING COLLEGE.

THIS Institution has originated with the Welsh Education Committee of the National Society, for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Church of England.

One of the first objects of the Committee, in furtherance of the great object of Church Education in Wales, was the establishment of an Institution for the Training of Schoolmasters. For this purpose was secured a desirable site close to the town of Carmarthen, comprising ten acres and a half of land, upon which has been erected the picturesque structure shown in our Illustration. The outlay for the land, building, fittings, and furniture will amount to £8000, which has been in part met by grants from the Committee of Council on Education, the National Society, and the Welsh Education Fund.

The opening of the New College took place on Tuesday week, and was an event of considerable importance in the town of Carmarthen and its neighbourhood. At about a quarter to eleven o'clock, a procession was formed of the Mayor and Corporation, the Welsh Education Committee, the Officers of the College, and a numerous body of clergy, and of the gentry and inhabitants of the town, who advanced to St. Peter's Church, where divine service was performed. The Venerable Archdeacon Bevan, M.A., read the lessons of the day; after which, the Right Reverend Prelate delivered a most admirable discourse, taking for his text the 6th, 7th, and 8th verses of the 12th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans. After the sermon a collection was made, amounting to £67 17s. 4d.

At the conclusion of the service, a collation was served in the dining-room of the College, at which were present the *élite* of Carmarthen and the adjoining counties, numbering about 250 persons, among whom were the Lord Bishop of

which is a covered promenade or cloister. At one extremity of the plan is a small but comfortable house for the principal, and at the other a chapel. The whole building together gives a frontage to the beautiful vale of Towy of 200 feet. The arrangement of so great a number of rooms as is required for such an institution, so as to give facility of communication and supervision, each pupil having a separate dormitory, is no easy task; and the success with which this has been accomplished reflects great credit on the architect, Mr. Henry Clutton.

The architecture is of several distinct characters, all belonging to the late periods of English Gothic; and the details (which are executed in Caen stone) show that the architect is a thorough master of the spirit and principles of Gothic architecture. The Institution stands in the middle of a very commanding plot of ground, and looks out upon a view of unrivalled beauty. The ground is 10½ acres in extent, and all of it will be devoted to the purposes of the Institution. Great credit is due to the spirited and obliging contractor, Mr. W. P. James, who has, in a comparatively short time, erected a structure of such large dimensions, in such a substantial manner, and with so much fidelity to the plans of the architect, as to be an ornament to the Principality.

We should add, that, in order to enable the Welsh Education Committee to meet the annual expenses of the institution, some special assistance, in the shape of exhibitions, has been promised by the Committee of Council on Education, and some aid has been given by the National Society. But, in addition to these and other means at their disposal for the support of this Institution, the Welsh Education Committee earnestly solicit from the friends of education in Wales donations or subscriptions guaranteed for a period of five years from Michaelmas, 1848, in order to enable them to found a certain number of Exhibitions of £10, £15, and £20 a year each, for the support of deserving young men whose character and attainments point them out as fit persons to undertake the office of teacher, but whose resources will not enable them to defray their expenses whilst at the College, although the terms of admission have been fixed by the Committee at the unusually low rate of twenty guineas a year. A fund is now in course of subscription for this purpose; to which £100 has been given by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and a sum of £50 by her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

The Committee have awarded exhibitions to a considerable number of masters and mistresses, out of the grant of £1000 placed at their disposal by the National Society for that purpose. These teachers have been trained respectively at the National Society's Institutions at Westminster; St. Mark's College, Chelsea; Battersea; and Whitelands, Chelsea. The larger number of these are now engaged in schools in the Principality; while the remainder continue at the institutions, to complete their period of training.

Another object to which the funds of the Welsh Education Committee have been applied, is that of organising schools. Two masters have for some time past been engaged in this work—one in North Wales, and the other in South Wales.

With a view to the establishment of a training institution in North Wales for

added a few words; and the company then adjourned to the dining-room, and were most hospitably entertained.

We subjoin a description of the Cradle, which was designed by Mr. Solomon Gibson, brother to the celebrated sculptor. It was beautifully executed in silver, by Mr. Mayer, of Lord-street.

The general form of the body is that of the nautilus shell, on one side of which is chased, in high relief, a group of figures, representing a mother placing in the arms of its father their new-born child. Supporting the medallion on which the figures are placed are two angels with expanded wings; and issuing from beneath them, and under the medallion, are scrolls of poppies and lilies—emblems of Sleep and Peace. On the other side, the group consists of three figures, in which the father is seated; beside him stands the mother, and before them their daughter, to whom he is giving a book, typifying the care he takes of their child by offering it instruction. On the top of the scroll or apex of the cradle sits the Genius of Liverpool, with her well-known attributes, (the prow of a vessel supporting her right hand, in which she holds the wreath awarded to her as the great "City of ships," and "Queen of the world's commerce,") benignantly looking towards the bed of the cradle, and watching over the interests of her adopted child. At the foot of the cradle stands the Liver, the ancient bearing in the arms of the town.

The cot rests at each end on axles, so as to allow it to rock. These are passed through the stems of two large sea-weeds or lavers, as they are locally called, from which it is thought Liverpool or Liverpoole formerly derived its name, the banks of the pool or harbour at the first formation of the port being much covered with that plant. At the bottom of their stems are two sea-fish, resting on a richly-chased ground or shore, strewn over with shells, coralines, fuel, and other marine plants and objects; and at the base of the whole, which is of an oval and indented form, on one side is written the following, which is

Y^E SPIRIT OF Y^E LEGENDE.

*Gyf Leverpooles good maior s^d everre bee
Made fatherre inne hys yere off maioraltee,
Thenne sal be giften, bye y^e townnenne free,
Ane silverre cradle too hys faire ladye.*

On the other side is engraved this dedication:—

This silver cradle is presented, by a number of the burgesses of Liverpool, to Mary, wife of the Worshipful THOMAS BERRY HORSFALL, Esq., Mayor, to commemorate, according to an ancient legend of the town, the happy event of an accession to his Worship's family, in the year of his Mayoralty, by the birth of his daughter, Mary Cox, on the 11th of January, 1848; and the opportunity is taken of hereon recording the universal approbation of his Worship's conduct during a period of great national peril.—JOHN HOLMES, Chairman; R. C. GARDNER, Treasurer; JOHN SMITH, Secretary. Given at Mill Bank House, October 28th, 1848.

On the back of the canopy are ensigned the arms of Liverpool, with its supporters and significant motto—"Deus nobis hanc otia fecit," underneath which are emblazoned the impaled arms of Horsfall and Cox.

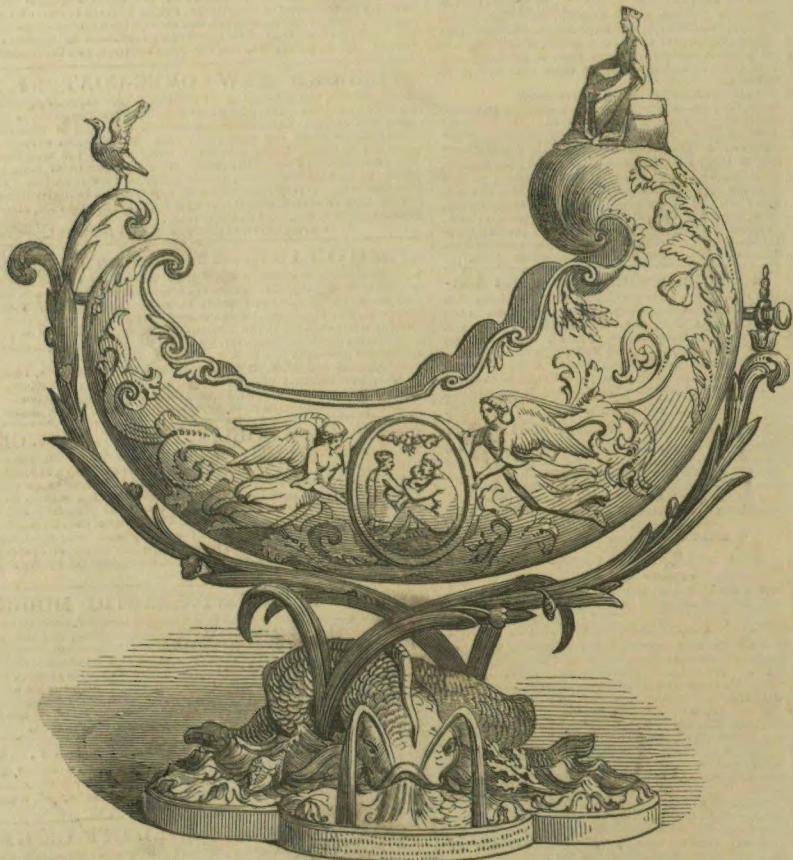
In the interior of the cradle are a mattress and pillow, of exquisitely-finished flazgrain work.

This beautiful work is of the value of £120; and, placed under a glass shade, it is a very tasteful drawingroom ornament.

SEAL OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

We have engraved the obverse, or principal design, of the State or Great Seal just adopted by the French Government. Our representation is of the actual size of the original. The artist is M. Barré, engraver to the Mint of France. The personification of the Republic is classically characteristic. She bears the Roman fasces, as the emblem of unity, "une et indivisible," according to the legend: at her feet are grouped the Gallic cock, and the insignia of agriculture, mechanics, and the fine arts.

The reverse, or opposite side of the Seal, bears the legend, "Egalité, Fraternité, Liberté," and a wreath of oak and laurel, united with a wheat-sheaf, and encircling "Au Nom du Peuple Français."



SILVER CRADLE, PRESENTED TO THE MAYORESS OF LIVERPOOL.

St. David's, Viscount Emlyn and Lady Emlyn, Hon. Colonel Trevor, M.P., Sir Thomas Phillips, the Dean of St. David's and Mrs. Llewellyn, the Dean of Llandaff, D. A. S. Davies, Esq., M.P., and D. S. Davies, Jun., Colonel Wood and lady, the Venerable Archdeacon Venables, D.D., Howell Gwynn, Esq., M.P., D. Morris, Esq., M.P., the Mayor of Carmarthen, D. Pugh, Esq., R. G. Thomas, Esq., and lady, the Misses Thomas, and R. G. Thomas, Esq., Jun., &c.

The chair was occupied by the Lord Bishop of St. David's, who also said grace before and after partaking of the collation. Coffee having been served, the Chairman proposed the health of her Majesty, and the customary loyal toasts, which were drunk with enthusiasm.

Colonel Trevor then, in an eloquent address, proposed the health of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of the four Welsh Sees, the Clergy of those dioceses, and of the county of Monmouth.

The Bishop of St. David's responded to the toast; and in so doing reviewed the circumstance of the location of the College; his Lordship observing, "the proposal of the Church Union Society to erect Model Schools in this town was the occasion which drew the attention of our friends in England, who had an interest in Wales, to the wants of this portion of the Principality; this led to the formation of the Welsh Education Committee, and to the glorious results that followed in the erection of this and other buildings."

Sir Thomas Phillips then rose, and was received with loud applause; and in an address detailing the origin and progress of the Institution, proposed "Prosperity and Perpetuity to the South Wales Training College." The Rev. W. Reed, Principal of the College, responded to the toast, and was received with loud applause.

The Dean of Llandaff then proposed the health of the Founders or the Exhibitions, and the English Contributors to the Welsh Educational Fund. Viscount Emlyn then rose in reply, and was received with loud acclamations.

Colonel Trevor proposed "the ladies," a numerous assemblage of whom were present; and the company then dispersed. This, however, is but an imperfect notice of the day's proceedings, the report of which fills seven columns of the *Carmarthen Journal*.

THE COLLEGE.

The building consists of a school-room, library, dining-hall, suite of rooms for the vice-principal and assistant-master, together with dormitories for sixty pupils, and domestic offices. The plan comprises a centre and two wings, the wings having a slight projection in advance of the centre, and in the rear extending a considerable distance beyond the central range, and thus forming with it a court-yard of considerable area for exercise, around three sides of

30 pupils, the Committee have invested a sum of £1500 in the public funds, which will be available for that purpose when the plans can be matured and carried into effect.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER CRADLE TO THE MAYORESS OF LIVERPOOL.

The burgesses of Liverpool have just commemorated a "felicitous event" in the Mayor's year of office, by the presentation of the accompanying elegant tribute to the Mayoress; in accordance with a tradition that it has been customary, on the occurrence of an accession to the family of an approved Mayor of Liverpool, during the term of his official duties, for the burgesses to present his wife with a silver cradle, not only as a mark of compliment, but as a permanent memorial of the event.

The present Mayoress of Liverpool, Mrs. Horsfall, has just received this testimonial, purchased by subscription; and the ceremony of presentation took place on Saturday last, at the residence of the Mayor, at Mill Bank, West Derby. A deputation of the subscribers having been introduced, the elegant model Cradle was presented by the Secretary, after a congratulatory address, to which the Mayoress replied with much good sense, gracefulness, and self-possession. The Mayor



SEAL OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.